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Vol. XXXVIII

San Francisco, Calif., September 1, 1939

No. 31



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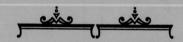
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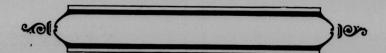


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LABOR CLARION

Vol. XXXVIII

San Francisco, September 1, 1939

No. 31

'Freedom Above and Beyond Every Other Privilege'

Special Message for Labor Day, 1939

By WILLIAM GREEN, President American Federation of Labor

WITH the advance of civilization we are discovering new and sented in the unions in civic, social, educational and governmental

sion for the workers to give earnest consideration to matters which concern their welfare as workers and as citizens. Though we have progressed even now to the point where we can enjoy comforts and luxuries of life far bevond the most extravagant dreams of our fathers, it is but human to reach still farther and to strive for even fuller and better lives. That is as it should be, for progress is not based on smug satisfaction with past accomplishments in any field. Desire for a wider enjoyment of educational advantages is accompanied by a continuing struggle for more material comforts and a more equitable share in the products of industry, both in wages and shorter hours of work, with a resulting increase in time available for recreation and cultural improvement and financial means to take advantage of opportunities presented. The very strength of our nation is attributable in a large degree to the appreciation which the workers feel for their unlimited opportunity to advance their own interests, to follow their own desires, politically, economically and religiously.

It is characteristic of human nature to be willing to fight and sacrifice to achieve those objectives which seem to be most desirable in life. Advantages which have been won by the workers will not be readily relinquished or given into the control of any individual or group seeking to set up dictatorships, whether such dictatorships be economic or political. The workers realize that the trade union is their sole hope for the preservation of their industrial welfare and the advancement of their conditions of life and work. It is through his union that the

worker seems to make real and effectual his hopes and aspirations for a more abundant life. No other means are available for this purpose. As an individual the worker cannot effectively meet the forces of economic power and privilege which control the industries of our time.

At their inception unions were primarily agencies for the advancement of work interests-higher wages, shorter hours, protective legislation for women and children, and better working conditions generally. Their scope of activity has broadened with the need for a better life, and these agencies now serve to advance the interests of those repre-

advancing already known facilities and requisites necessary to affairs. The American Federation of Labor, as represented by its comthe enjoyment of a fuller, more enriched and more abundant life. Labor ponent units, is a democratic organization, and is concerned with the Day is set aside as a tribute to those who toil. In turn it affords an occa- perpetuation of a democratic form of government for our nation. The

workers claim as their priceless heritage our established principles of freedom-of the press, of speech, assemblage-to exercise our right to worship in accordance with our own conscience. Trade unions are recognized as proponents of liberty, and it is largely for this reason that they have been the first group to be victimized by dictators in totalitarian countries. Dictators realize that workers will not submit to total destruction of every form of representation, and in an attempt to pacify this inherent feeling on the part of the wage earners, government-controlled and administered organizations have been established. The workers of America have watched with intense interest and dismay the destruction of trade unions in the totalitarian countries of Europe. They have seen what it means to accept a substitute for democratic government, and this has only strengthened their determination to prevent a repetition of the fate of certain European countries in our The right to strike in protest against

injustice is denied to the wage earners of totalitarian countries, where the workers are no longer free to exercise their economic strength in times of dispute with employers. The workers never want to strike. It is they who suffer most in times of economic displacement, for incomes stop and not only do the workers themselves suffer but their dependents are equally victimized. We wish it were never necessary to resort to strikes, but at the same time we will resist every effort to take from us the right to strike if that course seems necessary. Democracy and freedom to strike parallel one another.

EIPEL 3 414 The exercise of the right to cease work—to strike—is accompanied by a deep sense of obligation to act wisely and to avoid abuses of that right. Every effort possible should be exercised to avoid industrial strife and conflict. We hope that the time will come when all differences which arise between employer and employed may be settled in the conference room, in an atmosphere of good will and mutual understanding. The well-being and convenience of the public should at all times be a consideration in determining action upon matters in dispute. Mutual tolerance and respect for the rights of all concerned would reduce the number of



PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN Of American Federation of Labor

strikes to a minimum. Absolute freedom is necessary to the attainment of such an objective, however, and this is one of the reasons why the American Federation of Labor stands constantly on guard against encroachments on our liberties through restrictive legislation and maladministration of existing laws which have been enacted for the protection of the rights of the workers.

Real Solution for Unemployment

Labor Day, 1939, finds us still confronted with staggering ranks of unemployed. Years of experimentation in an effort to find a real remedy for the evil of unemployment have availed substantially nothing. The government has expended vast sums of money for relief and to promote made-work. These undertakings have given but temporary relief. We are forced to the conclusion that the real solution for unemployment is the re-absorption of idle workers in private industry. How that is to be accomplished is yet to be determined, but it is a problem which must be met. It is problematic just how long our present social order can stand the strain of continued public spending for relief and relief projects. Certain it is, however, that so long as these millions are idle, and until they are re-employed in private industry, government spending for relief purposes must continue. Whatever is preventing the adjusting of our economic ills should be remedied as rapidly as possible. Every effort possible should be made to ascertain the causes of this maladjustment of our economic affairs, and the indicated remedy should be applied at once. The solution of our unemployment problem still remains of paramount importance to the workers as well as all other citizens of our nation.

Among the manifold lessons which we learned as a result of the world war was the absolute necessity of co-operation between all groups of citizens at all times, and particularly in time of national or international crises. Labor rose to the occasion to a man and gave whole-hearted support of our government in its hour of need. Labor's opinion was sought and our advice given serious consideration. Without the support which labor gave the war could not have been brought to a successful conclusion. We were hopeful that our proved willingness and ability to serve when needed would convince those in authority of our place in national and international affairs. However, when our abilities were no longer critically needed there was a marked tendency toward reactionary policies toward labor and a decided inclination to ignore our rights when depression manifested itself. We know now that in order to afford a continuing protection for our rights, and to make ourselves heard, wage earners must depend wholly upon their trade unions. As unions become weakened through loss of membership or division or for any other cause, opportunity is afforded for those who would shackle the workers to make unwarranted inroads on our progress. I am moved to bring this matter to your attention at this time because of the ominous signs of war which are present in the Old World. It is within the memory of most of us how comparatively minor clashes and eventually wars in Europe finally engulfed our nation. We know that there is no other group in society more affected by war than labor, for the wage earners and their dependents represent approximately 88 per cent of the population of our nation. Our opinions, therefore, should certainly be considered in the formulation of international as well as national policy.

To Fight Against Subversive Forces

One of the most important of the manifold services which the labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, is rendering to our nation is our relentless fight against the forces of communism, naziism, fascism or any other "ism" which threatens the well-being of our country. The American Federation of Labor will continue to combat any attempts which might be made now or in the future to establish a dictatorship as a substitute for our democracy, no matter in what guise it may present itself. We place freedom above and beyond every other privilege we may enjoy and we know that should we lose that we will have lost all, for ourselves and for posterity. This is one of the objectives precious enough for the workers to be willing to sacrifice, even to life itself. It is the cornerstone of democracy and a priceless heritage which we have received, and which we will preserve for those who will come after us.

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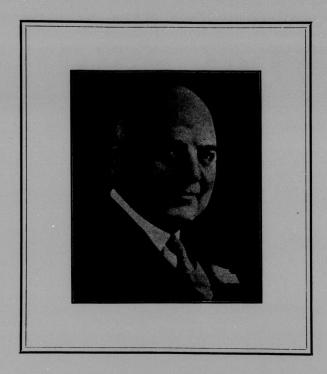
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agent in the setting off of high explosives. Its use lowers the cost of mining, insures the safety of workmen, and plays an important part in the progress of an industry developing this country's natural resources.

FACTORY AND OFFICES AT

Trevarno, California



Greetings and Salutations to Organized Labor of San Francisco on Their Day

Angelo J. Rossi Mayor

Special Message for Labor Day, 1939

By FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer American Federation of Labor

LABOR DAY is a milestone of special interest to the American Federation of Labor. We weigh developments for the period of time marked off as they have helped or retarded the progress of organized labor. Within the past few years the American Federation of Labor has

passed through one of the severest tests to which it has been subjected in the fifty-eight years of its existence. This was created when representatives of affiliated organizations formed a dual movement for the purpose of overriding the decision of the 1934 convention dealing with organizational policies. The leaders of this rebellion attempted to justify their warfare against the American Federation of Labor on the repeated charge it had outlived its usefulness-that it is not suited to the complex conditions of modern industry. They launched a secession movement as a crusade against the alleged futility of the American Federation of Labor. The leaders of that secession movement must be disconcerted with the results in so far as converting members of unions who have passed through the crucible of experience.

Union Loyalty Commended

It has been inspiring to witness the promptness with which the loyal organizations have fulfilled their financial obligations to the American Federation of Labor through this trying period. Would this be the case if these organizations believed that the Federation does not live up to its objectives in every reasonable manner?

The membership of our affiliated unions are not united in a mutual admiration society. They pay dues to their unions for the very practical purpose of securing benefits in the way of improved conditions of employment. The representatives of their organizations are held responsible for results and there is no test more gruelling than the requirements which the mem-

bership of an organization expects its officers to meet in conducting negotiations with employers.

FRANK MORRISON
Secretary-Treasurer American Federation of Labor

At present there are 105 national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, with a large proportion of the total membership covered by union agreements with employers. There are over five hundred directly affiliated local unions whose members are

working under union agreements. These agreements may not work out to the complete satisfaction of all individuals, but to the membership as a whole, as long as maintained, they stand as instruments that protect them against reductions in wages, lengthening of hours, overtime without compensation, and other unfair practices experienced previous to the organization of their union and the regulation of conditions in a written contract.

Orderly Processes of Unions

The goal of every trade union is to secure an agreement with employers to regulate wages and conditions of employment and to maintain union representation in the administration of questions relating thereto. The ability to do this is the test of the value of every trade union to its members. A union that fails in this faculty cannot retain the respect and support of its membership. There is very little publicity attending the many instances in which employers and representatives of trade unions reach agreements without any serious interruption in negotiations. Continuously trade unions, representing many thousands of workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, are operating under wage agreements that have been negotiated with employers without fanfare or any untoward incident on either side, and renewed periodically in the same manner. The daily press finds little news value in the orderly processes of the activities of our great trade unions. It is not surprising that the public has but little information in regard to the magnificent service rendered for the members

N.L.R.B. SAVED 12 TIMES ITS COST

The National Labor Relations Board has answered with figures charges by its critics that the board is a heavy financial burden on the American public. A statistical analysis by its chief economist indicates that the operation of the board saved, conservatively, \$33,400,000 to workers and employers from strikes which were averted, while the total cost of operation of the board for the same period was \$2,700,000, or less than one-twelfth of the economies effected for labor and industry.

For the period covered, the year 1938, there were 11,488 cases before the board, involving directly 2,600,000 workers. This number does not include, of course, other millions never involved in a board case who benefited from the rights guaranteed them under the Labor Relations Act. The total number of strikes decreased from 4740 in 1937 to 2772 in 1938, or 42 per cent.

Strikes in industries over which the board took jurisdiction decreased 48 per cent in 1938, while strikes in industries over which the board had partial or no jurisdiction decreased only 29 per cent.

FACTS ABOUT CALIFORNIA WINE

and the far-flung benefits of the trade union movement generally.

In 1936 California had a commercial production of fifty-three million, one hundred and sixty thousand gallons of wine.

In this state is the largest vineyard in the world (5000 acres).

Sherry is "cooked" for 120 days or so at temperatures of 120 to 140 degrees.

In the great wine cellars racked bottles of champagne are shaken and turned twice a day so that the sediment will collect in the necks of the bottles. After this is done the necks are frozen and the sediment disgorged in solid chunks.

Ninety per cent of all wine consumed in the United States is produced in the 600 wineries of California.—Federal Writers' Project. W.P.A.

POLITE HINT

Voyager—Doesn't this ship tip a great deal? Steward—No, sir, not that I've noticed. She leaves that to the passengers, sir.

IN LABOR'S INTEREST

The Brewing Industry, under repeal, has made possible hundreds and thousands of new jobs for Labor.

Immediately made available were jobs in the actual manufacture of BEER. Next in order were the jobs created for the distribution of brewery products.

Thousands more were the jobs created in retailing BEER.

With the opening of Breweries all industry was stimulated with a resultant increase of employment in every line.

The Brewing Industry wants to keep these benefits... for Labor and for itself. It needs the co-operation of Labor and Labor in turn needs the co-operation of the Brewing Industry to the end that these jobs will continue.

The CALIFORNIA STATE BREWERS INSTITUTE is organized to protect the Brewing Industry and jobs for Labor.

Our Northern California members thank you for your support.

40(00)m

ACME - Acme Breweries

BUFFALO - Buffalo Brewing Company

BURGERMEISTER – San Francisco Brewing Corporation
GOLDEN GLOW – Golden West Brewing Company

LUCKY LAGER - General Brewing Corporation

RAINIER - Rainier Brewing Company

REGAL AMBER - Regal Amber Brewing Company

WIELANDS - Pacific Brewing and Malting Company

No Labor Trouble in England Because Labor Is Respected

CHARLES H. GREEN in "Hat Worker"

A sa general rule we do not go in for prophesying. We are too well well aware of the dangers of betting even on a sure thing, let alone on a mere odds-on choice. Just the same, there is one prophecy that we are willing to make, with all the risks attendant on it. And that is:

There isn't going to be much more talk from the National Manufacturers' Association and such like bodies of disinterested patriots demanding that we pass labor laws here similar to England's.

For the President's Commission on Industrial Relations, which studied labor conditions in England and Sweden during last summer, has submitted its report on England. And, without mentioning the United States once, that report is nevertheless a stinging indictment of precisely the type of manufacturers who have been complaining about American labor laws and American unions, and have been demanding the passage of all sorts of laws to restrict and hamper American labor unions.

Sold Them Wrong Bill of Goods

Somebody sold them the wrong bill of goods. "England's laws—now there's something! If we only had them here, then there wouldn't be all this nonsense about collective bargaining. There wouldn't be any compulsion on employers to bargain. And besides, the unions wouldn't be able to do a thing, because they're impotent—under English laws."

Now, it's perfectly true that there isn't any compulsion on employers in England to bargain collectively. There isn't any compulsion because they do so voluntarily. Collective bargaining is an accepted mode of procedure among English employers. The laws are designed to assist in collective bargaining, to prevent hasty and ill-considered action—in brief, to give collective bargaining a chance to function at its best.

Employers deal with their unions as a matter of course. And because they do, because the question of mere recognition of a union is never an issue, they and the unions both are able to devote their energies to the question, What shall an agreement provide? rather than to the question, Shall there be an agreement?

The union-busting employer of the United States is a rare bird in England. The Commission cites typical notices posted by employers' associations in their factories. Here is one:

"The best interests of the industry will be served if all manufacturers can be encouraged to join the Boot Manufacturers' Federation, and all operatives encouraged to join the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives."

Similar notices were posted on bulletin boards of pottery factories and in other industries.

The attitude of the British employer to collective agreements may be summed up in these words of the Commission:

"The employers' associations and the unions have long since become an integral part of a collective bargaining system in which they respect one another and mutually attribute real value to the agreements and the relations that have been built up between them."

Employers Abandon Anti-Social Attitude

It was not always thus, of course. The Commission points out that the present status of trade unions and of collective bargaining in England is the result of over one hundred years of evolution. And the employers' associations which now have as their chief purpose the negotiating of industry-wide agreements with the unions were born, in many cases, out of a desire by the employers to fight the unions.

But the point is—and that is the point that our industrial barons will hate to see made by the Commission—the point is that employers in England dropped their barbaric anti-social attitude toward trade unions many years ago, while our American chiefs of industry still cling to the old.



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In fact, as the Commission points out, British employers have reached the point where they prefer to deal with the trade unions on an industry-wide and nation-wide basis. For that reason the term "collective agreement" does not mean, as among us, an agreement between an individual employer and a trade union, but an agreement between a group of employers and a trade union.

Means Provided to Avoid Strikes

Now, when the desirability of negotiating collectively is taken for granted by employers, a number of consequences naturally flow from that acceptance. It is possible to set up elaborate machinery to avoid strikes, by providing in the collective agreements for a series of steps all of which are intended to encourage agreement on wages and hours and other conditions of employment through negotiation, rather than through strikes. Workers and their unions are willing to go to great lengths to avoid strikes, and are willing to stay on the job through protracted negotiations, when they know that the negotiations are not a cover for union-busting.

And therefore, as might be expected, we learn from the Commission's report that the collective agreements do provide for various means of settling disputes without recourse to strikes. Negotiation, mediation, and arbitration are in one form or another provided in all the collective agreements.

No Compulsion as to Agreements

But here, too, our industrial barons will be disappointed, because these provisions in the agreements are not written in because of any law, but are purely voluntary. As the commission says:

"While the collective agreements provide that there shall be no strikes or lockouts until the procedure for negotiating basic changes . . . or grievances . . . has been completed, these and other provisions of collective agreements rest upon moral force rather than upon legal compulsion. We could find no desire on the part of either employers or unions to seek legislation which would make the voluntary agreements legally enforceable; on the contrary, perhaps the chief characteristic of

the attitudes of both groups is that legal sanctions for these agreements are undesirable, and that the agreements should rest upon mutual understanding and good faith."

So much for the attitude of British employers toward trade unions and collective bargaining. Now what of the law?

Our American union-baiting employers and their high-priced legal counsel have circulated a tremendous amount of misinformation about. the British labor laws. This has probably been the result of a combination of ignorance and hope—ignorance of the facts, and a hope that they might find in British law some magic formula for preventing the continued growth in numbers and power and influence of the trade union movement.

Unions Have Many Rights

But, in point of fact, the English trade unions since 1875 have been granted by the laws greater rights, privileges and immunities than American trade unions have today. Here is a summary of the status of trade unions in England as reported by the Commission:

"They have a recognized legal status. They are immune from any charge of restraint of trade. They are immune from any action for civil or criminal conspiracy or for any tortious (damaging) act, with respect to their furtherance of a trade dispute. Although the 1871 act legalizes trade union contracts in restraint of trade it provides that such contracts cannot be directly enforced in court."

Now, since American trade unions are not immune from the charge of restraint of trade, since their officers are not immune, in many of the states, from actions for civil or criminal conspiracy, we doubt that our American open-shoppers are going to continue to whoop it up for English labor laws.

Of course, there are certain exceptions from these immunities. But even as to these exceptions, our American bourbons were all wrong. They read into the labor laws of 1937 all kinds of disabilities for the union—but, as the Commission's report shows, these disabilities do not exist except within a very limited field. It will be recalled that there was a general strike in England in 1926, and that after the general

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In SAN FRANCISCO at MISSION, ARMY and VALENCIA STREETS

strike certain laws were passed, over the bitter protests of British labor, to prevent future general strikes. But even here the restrictions on the unions are very carefully hedged about, and would provide but cold comfort for the National Association of Manufacturers. In the words of the Commission:

"We have found a complete unanimity of opinion (among employers and employees) that the act of 1927 does not forbid or destroy the immunity of unions from suit in the case of sympathetic strikes extending beyond a given industry, unless such strikes are also designed or calculated to coerce the government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. Nor does it forbid or destroy the previously granted statutory immunity of unions from suit in the case of sympathetic strikes within a given industry, even though they may be designed or calculated to coerce the government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community."

In other words, unions lose their immunities only in the event that they take part in a general strike in more than one industry, where they have some other object in view than settlement of a dispute over wages and hours, and then only if the strike is intended to coerce the government.

No Encouragement for "Scabs"

What remains of our bourbons' hopes? Restrictions on picketing? None to speak of. And yet, there is no violence. What, then, is the magic? Here, too, the Commission tells the story in its own words:

"For the most part the conduct of strikes has been accompanied, at least since collective bargaining became generally accepted, by relatively little violence or provocation. In the case of strikes involving at the outset enough workers to make a continued operation of a plant impractical, employers almost invariably shut down their plants and do not attempt to operate until the controversy has been settled by negotiation..."

What are the reasons? Again let us quote the Commission:

"There is a general feeling among workers and employers that 'the job belongs to the man,' and that it is not right for men to take, or to be asked to take, the jobs of their fellows."

That's a little different from, let us say, Republic Steel, which not only asks men "to take the jobs of their fellows," but uses clubs, and tear gas, and rifles, on the strikers.

No Discrimination Against Strikers

And finally, "It follows from these policies that discrimination against strikers and their leaders, if not wholly eliminated, is reduced to insignificance."

Here in America we needed a special law, with a tremendous law-enforcing machinery, just to prevent discrimination against strikers and their leaders. And, even after the law was passed, big industry in America openly defied it. And even after the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Wagner Act we found—and still find—the Fords and Girdlers and Weirs fighting that law to the last ditch.

So far the Britons held out but little hope for our home-grown rugged individualists. But what about compulsory incorporation of trade unions? Doesn't Great Britain have a law making incorporation of trade unions compulsory? Alas, even that isn't so! They're not required to incorporate, but to register. And the registration is voluntary, not compulsory.

The plain truth is that there isn't any Santa Claus hidden away in the British labor laws. British employers don't spend millions of dollars equipping private armies to fight strikes. They don't hire strikebreakers. They don't sue out injunctions. They don't buy sheriffs. They don't organize fake citizens' committees to break strikes.

"Law of the Jungle" Replaced

They recognize the unions of their workers. They deal with them. They negotiate, they bargain, they quarrel. Mostly they settle. Sometimes they don't. Then there's a strike, or a lockout. But there are few strikes. There's practically no violence.

Civilization has replaced the law of the jungle in British labor relations. British industry sheathed its claws. Our predatory lords of industry have refused to do so. Therefore government had to clip their claws through the Wagner Act. And if British labor laws were imported to America their claws would be clipped even further.

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Weinstein Co. pioneered the San Francisco merchandise mart with the principle of buying for cash and selling for cash. A strong cash buying power has enabled Weinstein Co. to take advantage of great, money saving bargain purchases... selling for cash has made it possible to share their saving with the customer. Strictly avoiding the temptation to equip Weinstein Co. stores with pretentious fixtures and luxurious appointments, they have overlooked no possible means for keeping costly overhead down to a minimum. When you shop at Weinstein Co. you can shop with confidence... a confidence established through 32 years of serving patrons with the highest quality merchandise at the lowest possible prices. It's "Pay cash and SAVE" at Weinstein Co.

119 Post-Kearny Street

615 Market Street



172 Ellis Street
100 Market Street

Canadian Border City Borrows Gun to Salute Visiting Monarch

ABOR" is in receipt of the following letter from V. M. Steeves, a member of the O.R.T., at Burnsville, New Brunswick:

"I am sending you a clipping from one of our Canadian papers which may be of interest to your readers.

"Speaking of 'good neighbors,' it is related that during the War of 1812, American and Canadian troops along the Maine-New Brunswick border were friendly throughout the conflict-not a shot being fired.

"The Americans were so short of ammunition that the New Brunswickers donated enough for them to properly celebrate the 'glorious Fourth.'

The clipping contributed by Mr. Steeves is an editorial from the Ottawa "Journal," headed "Windsor Borrows a Gun," and reading as follows:

"Many, many a time we have all of us heard after-dinner orators on the subject of the undefended 3000-mile frontier that separates Canada and the United States--an international boundary without a fort or

"Windsor discovered the other day that this is more than a rhetorical flourish. Windsor needed a small piece of artillery from which to fire a salute to the king on his arrival at the border! They got one from London, and so the king's arrival was marked by the traditional booms.

"There was some thought of borrowing one from Detroit, which is handier, but Detroit hadn't any, either-nothing more formidable than revolvers and pistols, rifles and shotguns.

"Somebody will say again that here's a moral for Europe, but what's the use !"-"Labor."

A Mark Twain Story—Unverified

Mark Twain lost a small fortune because he was too lazy to carry a bucket of water through the rain. Although the truth cannot be vouched for, the story was encountered by the W.P.A. Federal Writers' Project while compiling "California: A Guide to the Golden State."

In 1864 Mark Twain published a series of newspaper articles ferociously attacking police graft and official corruption in San Francisco. As an indirect result of this San Francisco became too hot to hold him. The winter of 1865 found him up in the Mother Lode with a couple of miners, pocket-hunting for gold. Twain's job was to carry buckets of water to wash down the pans of dirt. One rainy day he rebelled. He refused to bring the last bucket of water for the last pan of dirt. They left it sitting and went home. Twain never went back and shortly afterward returned to San Francisco.

According to the story, the last panful of dirt sat there until the rain washed it down and revealed a heap of shining gold nuggets. It was found by a party of strangers, who staked the claim, and soon took out between ten and twenty thousand dollars.

American Interests in China

The American population in China numbers about 12,000, nearly half of whom are engaged in missionary or cultural pursuits. About 4000 Americans are resident in Shanghai, where there are about 300 American concerns of various sorts. There are about 100 American firms incorporated under the China Trade Act especially for business in China. Over 50 per cent of the American firms in China are located in Shanghai. At Shanghai the American community has a very active Chamber of Commerce and the first American Junior Chamber of Commerce outside of the United States. It also maintains an American school of about 500 students, an American country club, an American downtown club, an American Y.M.C.A., an American Women's Club. an American University Club and an American Community Church. Shanghai boasts of the tallest skyscrapers off the North American continent, the foundations of which rest on trees from the Oregon forests. -Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache at Shanghai.

CAUSE OF HER RECOVERY

"Estelle has recovered from her broken heart." "How much?"



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A formula for the man or woman who is earnest about getting ahead:

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Arguments Against Recovery Program Fall Flat

RESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S proposed \$3,860,000,000 recovery program," declared the independent Philadelphia "Record," is the most encouraging move from Washington in years. At last we are going to bring the big guns to the front and brush aside those who would battle with peashooters. The very magnitude of the President's proposal comes as an invigorating tonic to the nation. We think the whole country will feel better swiftly. . . .

"It is claimed that all legitimate credit necessary today is available at the banks. The reply to that is the record of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation—a record not only of large scale lending but a record which shows that the R.F.C. is making money. Essence of the new program is that it will make credit available in spheres where it cannot now be obtained.

President's Plan Meets Many Criticisms

"Not only is the President's proposal heartening, it meets many criticisms now leveled at the 'new deal.' It provides: (1) That all money spent will be repaid; (2) that projects will be undertaken chiefly through the channels of private industry; (3) that the budget will not be affected and the net federal debt will not be increased. In short, if the reactionaries want to block this program, for reasons of their own, political or otherwise, they will have to dig up a whole new set of objections."

The "old guard" metropolitan press plainly was so stumped by the President's proposal to Congress as to be able to offer only the purely partisan criticism that he "is thinking of 1940." They grudgingly admitted that "some, at least, of the types of projects he suggests would be self-liquidating," also that the plan would provide many badly needed improvements.

The staunchly reactionary New York "Herald-Tribune" was exceptionally weak with its criticism. "But what about the private banking system, which ordinarily finances such expenditures as these?" it asks,

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with an awkward attempt to be serious. "Municipalities today can borrow on their own credit at the lowest rates in the history of this or any other nation!" the "Herald-Tribune" righteously asserts. And that is true "today," but until President Roosevelt inaugurated the "new deal" reforms in 1933 the "Herald-Tribune's" own metropolis had no credit at all during the final years of the Hoover administration. The low interest rates, as the "Herald-Tribune's" financial writers have frequently pointed out, resulted directly and entirely from the Roosevelt administration's efficient management of federal finance.

Those Forced Foreign Loans

"As for foreign loans," complains the "Herald-Tribune," "the record of the '20s is still fresh in the public mind." That also is true. Literally hundreds of thousands of private investors, guardians and executors of estates, country bankers, widows and orphans can never forget the huge losses sustained in the purchase of bonds based on forced loans to foreign countries which did not even stipulate how the money was to be either spent or repaid. Those foreign loans were highly recommended by the State and Treasury departments under Presidents Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. But under the severe restrictions of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the tightening of the R.F.C. and other laws under the Roosevelt administration the government and the public cannot be subjected to the nonchalance of the Mellon-Mills managements.

COULDN'T BRAG OF ALMA MATER

Ruth—Was your father college bred? Fred—Yes, but we never mention it. The college he went to had rotten football teams.

GETTING WHAT HE EXPECTED

She—Dearie, you expected too much of marriage. He—Yes, and that's just what I'm getting.

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WHY IT SAYS "CERTIFICATE OF AFFILIATION"

At the convention of the International Typographical Union held in June, 1887, in Buffalo, N. Y., the delegates of the International Typographical Union to the first convention of the American Federation of Labor submitted majority and minority reports to their convention dealing with the section of the constitution of the American Federation of Labor that empowered it to issue charters to national and international unions. The majority and minority reports were submitted to the committee on unfinished business for their consideration and report to the convention. The committee, in reporting on the subject matter, sustained the minority report, which opposed the acceptance of a charter, and directed the delegates to the second convention of the American Federation of Labor to serve notice that the International Typographical Union would not take a charter and be subordinate to an organization of their own creation. In accordance with these instructions the International Typographical Union succeeded in bringing about a change in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor in the second convention of the A.F.L. held in December, 1887. The word "charter" was changed to read "certificate of affiliation." Thus the national and international unions that became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor retained the supremacy and autonomy of their own national and international unions.

The American Federation of Labor was established by the national and international unions, who zealously guarded the supremacy of their national and international organizations and safeguarded the autonomy of their national and international organizations in the constitution and by-laws of the Federation.—Joseph Obergfell, General Secretary-Treasurer of the Brewery Workers' Union, in "Brewery Worker."

HE SPOKE FROM EXPERIENCE

"What do you mean," queried the broker, "that blonde is worth her weight in gold?" The banker sadly replied, "She got her weight in gold away from me."

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Noted Writer Paints Pessimistic Picture of America

(The following communications, mailed from Glendale, Calif., on March 15, 1939, and held by the Labor Clarion pending any further information concerning them, are printed not for their informational value nor through a desire to further foreign propaganda, but as showing the trend of thought of the so-called "intelligentsia" as exemplified by such "liberal" writers as Dreiser.)

INTERNATIONAL LITERATURE

Kuznetski Most 12, P. O. Box 527, Moscow, U.S.S.R., February 21, 1939. Mr. Theodore Dreiser, Mount Kisco, New York.

Dear Mr. Dreiser: We are preparing a special issue of our Russian edition in connection with the World Fair in New York. The issue will broadly reflect American literature and art and their relations with Soviet literature

We would be much obliged to you if you would express your opinion on the perspectives of these relations or comment on any Soviet books you know or make any practical proposals concerning the strengthening of cultural ties between the two countries. We are eager to publish it in No. 4 of our Russian edition.

Thanks in advance for your kind answer.

Sincerely yours,

T. ROKOTOV, Editor.

ONCERNING Russia and the United States I have always felt that the day must come when the American people, free of a traitor press, dominated as that is by a fascist-minded financial oligarchy now in the saddle, will be permitted, the veil of propaganda or oligarchic lies having been brushed aside, to see for itself the true democratic significance of that great Russian social experiment, which, as I see it, seeks to better the life of man by doing away with its present unnecessary and inequitable financial extremes. For while here—and ever since 1917—our press and later (about 1926) our radio, to say

nothing of our moving pictures and our dogmatic religious leaders. have been almost unanimous in misrepresenting and denouncing every phase of Russia's efforts to better the lives of its millions, our own socalled Democratic life, with its constitutionally guaranteed privileges of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has by now dwindled to a, for the most part, hampered and tortured pursuit, not so much of happiness. or even liberty as the meagerest means of subsistence. I hope I do not need to reiterate that one-third of the population of the so-called richest country of the world is still indecently housed, fed and clothed; or that, except for a limited labor-union membership in "good standing," which demands and compels wages ranging from eight to fourteen dol. lars a day, the thirty-odd millions of workers who are not of these unions and cannot get into them are glad to accept from \$4 to as little as 25 cents a day for such days as they can get work. And the old-meaning usually men and women above 45 years of age-are out (unemployed), not because they are on pensions, but because they are old. And the young, except as child labor, seasonally employed here and there, and the W.P.A., C.C.C., etc., cannot get work because of the labor-saving machines that do the work of from ten to fifty men and need only button pushers to start and stop them.

Hiding Facts About Russia

Officially it is admitted that from ten to twelve million one-time trained workers are walking the streets, and because of their enforced idleness are now slowly but surely losing their skill as workers. At the same time, while the scrofulous evidence of social misery-immense camps of the homeless and undernourished, young and old, in various parts of the country—are coming into being and are now in Califor-

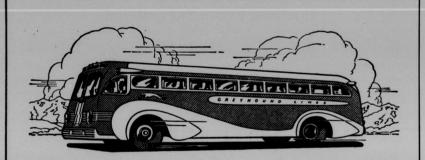
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nia, Oregon, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, the American press and radio do their best to conceal these facts, while they hide, or seek to, every trace of evidence in regard to the advancing economic comfort of Russia.

For instance, although Russia announced free bread-like free water or free air-for every Russian in 1940, not a word in any American paper! Our national 9 cents a loaf American bakers' trust would die of heart failure. What? No graft in bread! No heavy national bread tax for the "sixty families"! And as for any news of the Russian third fiveyear plan, no word, either. That there is a general advance in Russiamust be-since England, Japan, Germany, Italy and every other fascist state is intense in its desire to attack and destroy her, still no word of her progress! She is dying, disintegrating—the end is near. Only a slight push from England, Italy, Germany, Japan, and all will be over. Yet if so why immense preparations for that push?—Germany, England, Japan, all awaiting some ideal moment. If Russia's weakness is so fatally progressive, why wait? Must they not really be thinking of her increasing strength and so her threat in international finance which now, it seems clear to me, is combined to destroy democracy everywhere; to enslave labor, and set up a new royalty—the royalty privilege based on wealth, not on personal labor or wisdom or the desire to do anything but to parade idly and showily, as masters before those who must slave to maintain them?

Drive Out Hand-Picked Politicians

But, as I see it, our recently fairly free and enlightened American mass is not likely to take this plotted and planned change, this wholesale poverty and oppression, lying down. More likely it is that it will revolt politically—seize power at the polls and install an anti-fascist group which will drive out in village, town, state and nation the hand-picked politicians, editors, office-holders, judges, huge corporations, holding companies, their officers and tools everywhere. If so, you will see a new life in America—a free and once more representative press;



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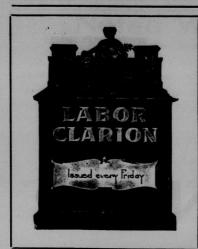
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939

Labor Striving for Realization of Ideals

The labor movement of America demands for all of our people the full benefit of the life-giving forces of our marvelous civilization through constantly increasing wages and improvement of working conditions and through a reasonable and proper reduction in the hours of work. The labor movement of America demands for the wage earners and for all who serve usefully in any capacity a sound and just economic basis for life and freedom in the fullest meaning of those terms.

The labor movement of America has ever had high regard for the development of the ethical and the spiritual in life, realizing the right of all humanity to partake freely of the great satisfaction that comes to enrich life as a result. The labor movement of our country, recognizing the fact that all freedom and all higher development of life rest upon first providing assurance of the essentials of existence, has first demanded economic jurisdiction as a basis for all other things. But the labor movement has always taught that the material is essential to something higher, and that the inspiration of our movement has its deepest springs in something above and beyond the material.

The labor movement strives for economic improvement with unrelenting zeal and fidelity because economic improvement is the first fundamental requisite; but it holds out to all mankind a flaming torch lighting the way to a greater fullness of life, to complete realization of the finer and nobler aspirations of the mind and soul.

The labor movement fixes as its goal nothing less than the complete richness of life, without limitation of any kind, the attainment of the complete human ideal, in all of its economic, ethical and spiritual implications.

Solving Unemployment Problem

Despite all legislative tinkering, extending over a period of ten years, the tragedy of millions of able-bodied working men and women consigned to the unemployed army by those who own and operate the American system of production and distribution remains the great unsolved problem for the Congress of the United States.

The persistence of the unemployed problem was emphasized by Senator Alban W. Barkley of Kentucky in opening the debate in the Senate on the \$2,490,000,000 bill for financing recoverable (self-liquidating) expenditures of federal funds, a large portion of this vast amount being designed for use as loans to business concerns.

After outlining the billions of dollars already spent by the federal government to end unemployment by financing the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Civilian Conservation Corps, Senator Barkley said:

"Notwithstanding the fact that we have unbounded credit and unbounded resources, and that we have a reserve which has been multiplying and accumulating over a period of years, drawn from nearly every other nation of the world, due to world conditions, we still have a very serious economic condition, involving the unemployment of almost 10,000,000 able-bodied men who are anxious to work, who desire to make their contribution toward recovery and toward the enjoyment of normal life in this nation, but who are without such employment through no fault of their own. . . . We have such a condition that money

and men are not brought together in sufficient proximity with resources to bring about the production of commodities for sale in the market place, resulting in purchasing power on the part of the American people that would enable them to absorb unemployment. . . . So we now find ourselves with millions of our people unemployed. We find ourselves with undeveloped resources. We find a lack of purchasing power on the part of the average man and woman and the average family in America which makes it impossible for the American people to enjoy the degree of prosperity, the degree of security, the degree of faith in the future which, in my judgment, are essential to the perpetuity of our institutions."

And a major remedy for this tragedy of unemployment, Senator Barkley declared, is the enactment by Congress of the bill placing \$2,490,000,000 at the disposal of the government for financing recoverable expenditures.

Incidentally, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau is not as optimistic as Senator Barkley appears to be with regard to unemployment relief which the big spending bill will achieve. In his testimony on this subject before the Senate Banking Committee, Secretary Morgenthau estimated that the expenditures authorized by the bill would provide employment for 500,000 jobless, which, if we regard the present size of the unemployed army as practically static, would still leave 9,500,000 without jobs, saying nothing of the 250,000 new workers added to our employable millions every year.

There is one remedy for unemployment, advocated by the American Federation of Labor, which the United States Congress has not, as yet, had the courage to consider seriously. That remedy is the maximum thirty-hour week, without reduction in weekly wages. This A.F.L. remedy would undoubtedly make such large inroads in the unemployed army that at least a practical and patriotic approach to a solution of the problem of millions of jobless men and women would be developed.

Scientists and the Workers

A new note on the attitude that scientists should have toward the masses who perform most of the useful work in the creation of wealth was sounded by Sir Richard Gregory, chairman of the new scientists' division of the British Association, and Professor Levy, of Imperial College, at the recent meeting of the association in Manchester, England.

Sir Richard told the meeting that scientists had for too long gone exploring uncharted seas and brought back argosies laden with rich discoveries which had been left on the quay-side of civilization to be misused and abused.

"The scientist cannot absolve himself from responsibilities for the problems of life and labor resulting from creative scientific discovery," he said.

In the United States scientists (including inventors) have been appropriated on a salary basis by our large industrial corporations and consigned to inventing labor-displacing machinery and methods to be installed for the sole benefit of those who live on interest and dividends regardless of the effect of such inventions and methods on the welfare of the masses without whose physical strength and mental ability very little wealth would be produced.

This grabbing the benefits of applied science by investors was deprecated by Professor Levy, who described at the Manchester meeting the chaotic effect of scientific changes and the problems with which scientists were concerned.

"Science has opened up avenues of employment in new directions," he said, "but it has created unemployment in others it has closed. In creating the chauffeur it has destroyed the cabby.

"It has meant new life to some and misery and undernourishment

"It is entitled to judge efficiency in the way its results have been applied. We are entitled to inquire whether the persistent large-scale unemployment during recent years is an efficient use of the community's man power, whether undernourishment and malnutrition show the wrong distribution of foodstuffs which science has helped to create, and whether the transfer of industries means social efficiency."

Zoole—Well, back from visiting the great scientist? How did you find Mr. Einstein? Kulper—Brushed the hair aside and there he was.

BRN

PAINTS PESSIMISTIC PICTURE

(Continued from Page Nineteen)

also a publicly-owned and controlled radio, stage, moving picture industry-and, better still, publicly-owned utilities, providing as they should for every practical need of the people, and not handing over a 10,000 per cent tax or profit to any idle, brainless group of "socialites," our present day would-be royalists. And when that occurs you will see a new attitude on the part of all Americans toward Russia. At last they will be permitted to hear of, study and profit by her efforts to bring-not restore; it never really has been-democracy into a suffering world, and so the comforts and pleasures of life not to a few, but the many-if humanly possible, to all! THEODORE DREISER.

LABOR WANTS PEACE FOR ENTIRE WORLD

Labor wants peace. We are opposed to the involvement of our nation in European or other foreign wars. We want peace for the entire world, and to that end are willing that the services of our government be extended in the promotion of peaceful solution of world problems. However, we are strongly of the opinion that the exercise of mediation and moral pressure in the interests of world peace should be such as to prevent the inclusion of our country in any conflict which may arise between foreign nations. The influence of the American labor movement will be directed toward the realization of this goal of peace and to the pursuit of a policy of strictest neutrality toward those countries which may be engaged in war or military conflict. The voice of labor should be sounded unmistakably, and our unions strengthened to give weight to our opinions.- William Green.

THE BLASE TEXAN

A tourist traveling through the Texas panhandle got into conversation with an old settler and his son at a filling station. "Looks as though we might have rain," said the tourist. "Well, I hope so," replied the native, "not so much for myself as for my boy here. I've seen it rain."-Ex.

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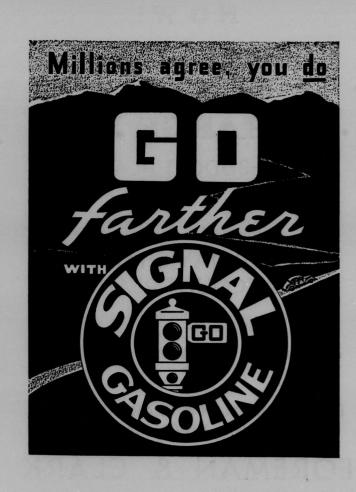
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American Relief Workers Live Better Than Nazi Toilers

Adolf Hitler of Nazi Germany to participate in efforts to maintain peace among the nations and an equally strong denunciation of Hitler for his attempt to create the impression that misery was the lot of many citizens of the United States characterized the address of Robert J. Watt, American workers' delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, in July last, in his discussion of the annual report of John A. Winant, director of the International Labor Organization.

Watt emphatically declared that living conditions of even the poorest paid workers in the United States were much better than those of the oppressed workers under the Hitler regime and urged that the nations applying the principles of democracy should unite to protect themselves from the cheap labor goods produced under the compulsory work system that prevails in Nazi countries. Watt's address follows, in part:

"As one who has long admired the sincere devotion of Mr. Winant to the orderly and constant progress in solving economic problems for the welfare of all the people of the community, whether it be a state, a nation, or the whole family of nations, I welcome the opportunity to respond to his first report as director of the International Labor Office.

Praises Director Winant

"The director's personal experience in our country is fortified by a capacity for seeking real understanding of the needs and hopes of the common man, whether factory worker, clerk or farmer.

"We of the American labor movement have demonstrated our appreciation of his character and achievements. My associates in the United States wish to emphasize to delegates of other nations that Winant's services as director have already made the American people look upon the International Labor Organization, not as a distant, foreign agency,

but as a magnificent co-operative effort among the governments, employers and workers of the free nations of the world.

"At a time such as this we participate in the deliberations of this body conscious of the limitations imposed by the acute emergency which confronts the peoples of the world. It is to issues such as those which we must discuss at a time when the most elementary human rights are either being trodden into the ground or are in danger of extinction by the brutal forces of oppression.

"As you know, the American people are opposed to involvement in a world war, but the American people are also opposed to the enslavement of a people or a race or a creed.

"If war is to be waged on the question whether mankind is to be free or enslaved, the American people may prove to have a vital interest in that struggle.

"The working people of the United States do not believe that the desperation with which we must face the facts of the international situation is any excuse for abandoning the effort to find the real solution which can heal the ills which have caused the reappearance from the dark ages of the brutal system of totalitarianism.

Assails Hitler's Attack on Roosevelt

"President Roosevelt's plea to the present head of the German government was not a mere diplomatic maneuver to avert war. It was an attempt to provide an orderly vehicle for the orderly solution of the economic ills which have caused certain nations to resort to the old-fashioned palliatives of the 'medicine man.' War will not solve those ills.

"The best defense of liberty and democracy is the living example of representative government, which can and must demonstrate that it is capable of solving economic and social problems more fully and more happily than can any dictatorship.

"There was an apparent effort in the reply of Hitler to the personal message of Franklin Roosevelt to create an impression abroad that the

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President of our republic spoke for himself rather than for the American people. He endeavored to create the impression of discord, strife and misery among the American people on economic, social and political subjects.

"As the American workers' delegate I believe it is important on this occasion to correct any such impression.

Hits Nazi Enslavement of Workers

"The simple fact is that the most unfortunate relief worker in America eats better food, has warmer clothes, is better housed and breathes clearer air than the millions who toil as did the slaves of ancient Egypt under conditions of brutal domination of which American penal institutions would be ashamed.

"The American people have many shortcomings, but they themselves have the power and the will to diagnose and cope with them. In America the press is privileged to question the President as freely as it desires, to print pleasant and unpleasant facts or fancies, and to criticize as it pleases.

"Working people throughout the world have a common interest of the greatest importance in avoiding war today or tomorrow, and even more urgently in seeking a just and peaceful solution of the economic and social problems which underlie the bitter nationalistic rivalries and international lawlessness now harassing mankind.

"I say deliberately that the American people are united wholeheartedly in support of the efforts of President Roosevelt to find a way to accomplish a peaceful settlement of international rivalries which will strengthen rather than destroy international decency and human liberty. * * *"

SAMBO WAS CONSIDERATE

Sambo found a job in a railroad gang and was leaving his family. when his wife shouted: "Come back heah, Sam. You hasn't cut a stick ob wood for de stove—and you'll be gone a week." The negro turned, looking very much aggrieved. "Honey," he said, "what's de mattah? You all talks as though ah was takin' de ax with me."

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Communist Drive to Regiment Intellectual Leadership

(From an Address by Eugene Lyons, Editor "American Mercury")

THERE is no need to labor the fact that there is no trace of culture and mental freedom on the totalitarian Right. The various fascist and near-fascist groups make no pretense of honoring the Bill of Rights in the domain of mind and spirit any more than in the domain of political life. They are honest to the extent that they openly admit that they consider dishonesty the best policy, abhor democratic ideas and aim to exterminate those who will not be regimented.

On the Left, however, we are confronted with totalitarian ideas and attitudes wrapped in democratic phrases. The menace to free thought from that direction, I am convinced, is greater and more immediate precisely because it is insidious, hypocritical, deliberately disguised to use the innocent and trap the unwary. It operates through such organizations as the League of American Writers which, ostensibly supporting creative freedom, has no room for writers who denounce the suppression of creative freedom in Russia or its suppression elsewhere by agents of Stalin. It operates through the so-called League for Peace and Democracy, which either ignores or actually applauds fascist methods if they are used in Russia or by Stalinists.

Cultural Life Under Pressure

Thousands of well-meaning, high-minded Americans give their names to such false-face movements. Most of them realize their mistake after a while and withdraw angry or shamefaced. But more innocents in the meantime have entered to take their places.

Cultural life in certain American cities, especially in New York, is

constantly under the pressure of what I can only describe as an "intellectual red terror." I know I am laying myself wide open with such a statement, because that terror is not a thing that can be proved. Yet all of us who have contacts with the world of publishing, journalism, the theater, education, are aware of it. Writers who offend the fashionable Leftist ideas of the moment—ideas that more or less conform to the Communist party "line"—feel the full force of that terror. The so-called liberal magazines turn on them, certain literary critics jump on their work, they are shunned by the "respectable" liberals and radicals who rule the roost socially in the city, and made to feel outcasts in a thousand ways. In extreme cases ugly slanders are set afloat and their reputations are plastered with mud.

How does this intellectual red terror operate? Through Stalinists and fellow-travelers in key positions as reviewers; though strategically placed communists on most of the papers and magazines, including the most conservative publications; through underlings in the publishing houses; through the penthouse parties of the wealthy pseudo-revolutionists.

Some of the Prominent Victims

Anyone who has felt the impact of that terror could tell you how it worked in his case: John Dewey, after he exposed the Moscow purge trials; John Dos Passos, after he discovered how the Kremlin's agents were undermining the loyalist cause in Spain; Edmund Wilson, after he dared criticize the Soviet paradise; a hundred others I could mention.

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These are big enough to take it and laugh it off. But what of the run-ofthe-mill writers, actors, teachers, who cannot afford to be ostracized? It is easier and more profitable for them to be good, to avoid offending the Stalinists, than to be honest.

I regard the formation recently of a Committee for Cultural Freedom as a healthy sign that the dictatorship of the totalitarian Left is being thrown off. That committee, comprising men and women as different in their political views as John Dewey, Ferdinand Lundberg. Dorothy Thompson, James Rorty and Albert S. Coolidge came out for the "inviolability of creative and intellectual freedom" no matter who violates it or where. Our professional liberals refused to join it. Those critics who pretend to be independent but actually follow the "party line" refused to join it. "The Nation" and "The New Republic" were as vehement as the "New Masses" and other openly Stalinist organs in attacking the committee.

What was their objection to it? Only this—that the committee refused to make an exception for Russia or for Stalinists here and abroad in condemning the persecution of free thought. The committee has served as a sort of touchstone of the sincerity of those who talk of freedom, but wink an eye when their own crowd violates it.

German and Russian Dictatorships

Those who have not lived under a modern dictatorship of the German or Russian type are inclined to think of it in terms of older types of tyrannical government. They imagine that it is just old-fashioned absolutism such as that of the Romanoffs or Hohenzollerns raised to a higher degree. But they're wrong. The totalitarian state is a new kind of regime, without precedent in modern history.

In the first place, it does not rest on a small group which monopolizes state power. It rests on the acquiescence of a majority of the population. In a sense, the people themselves are part of the dictatorship—at once the victims and the masters of the new system. The millionfold parades, the vast enthusiasm, are not fakes. They represent a voluntary, sometimes even a joyous, surrender of freedom for the sake of other things.

(Continued on Page Thirty)



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District Attorney

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Why a Wage and Hour Law

Editor's Note-This is the first of a series of articles explaining the Fair Labor Standards Act prepared for the Labor Clarion by the information branch of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor.

REGULATION of the wages and working hours of labor goes far back in history.

Archeologists have found that in Babylon three thousand years ago King Hammurabi issued an edict fixing the wages of workingmen. In 301 A.D. the Emperor Diocletian regulated the wages of laborers and teachers throughout the Roman Empire. In 1350, following an epidemic of bubonic plague, the English Parliament passed a law limiting wages. Within ten years after the Mayflower landed, the Plymouth Colony passed a law fixing the wages of carpenters, masons and thatchers.

For fifty years or more many of the forty-eight states of the Union have had laws limiting hours in certain kinds of work. The first of such laws was passed in the interests of safety. It was found, for instance, that long, fatiguing hours on the railroads led to more fatal accidents to passengers and train crews than short hours. Working hours in mines and in other hazardous occupations are now generally regulated by the states.

Nearly thirty years ago the states began to regulate the hours of women and children in industry. Many now also provide for minimum wages for women and children. Most of these regulatory laws have had the support of organized labor.

Desirability of Uniformity

It had been seen for a long time, however, that state regulation, though desirable, is not enough. A manufacturer in a state that has minimum wage and maximum hour regulation may be at a great disadvantage in competing against a fellow manufacturer located in a state that has lower wage and hour standards. His labor costs are greater, and therefore he may have to sell at a higher price.

Some measure of uniformity throughout the country was considered

desirable for the protection of both employers and employees, and only the federal government could bring about uniformity. As early as 1913 a bill was introduced in Congress setting a \$9 weekly minimum wage, but failed of enactment.

In part because of the depression the demand for national minimum wage and maximum hour legislation was revived on a wide scale. It seemed absurd to many people that some of those who had jobs should be forced to work fifty or sixty or even seventy hours a week, while millions didn't have any jobs at all.

It also seemed unfair that many should be working long hours for wages so low that they couldn't possibly live on them. The taxpayers had come to the rescue of such people by supplementing their low wages with relief. It was felt that employers had no right to call upon the public to subsidize them by feeding and clothing their workers and that an employer who did not pay a living wage should not be subsidized in competition with one who did.

A wage and hour law was introduced in Congress in 1937. It failed of passage that year, but the following year a bill which became known as the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 was enacted. It was signed by the President June 25, 1938, and its wage and hour provisions became effective October 24, 1938. The law begins with this statement:

"The Congress hereby finds that the existence in industries engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce of labor conditions detrimental to the maintenance of the minimum standard of living necessary for health, efficiency and general well-being of workers (1) causes commerce and the channels and instrumentalities of commerce to be used to spread and perpetuate such labor conditions among the workers of the several states; (2) burdens commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; (3) constitutes an unfair method of competition in commerce; (4) leads to labor disputes burdening and obstructing commerce and the free flow of goods in commerce; and (5) interferes with the orderly and fair marketing of goods in commerce.



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"It is hereby declared to be the policy of this Act, through the exercise by Congress of its power to regulate commerce among the several states, to correct and as rapidly as practicable to eliminate the conditions above referred to in such industries without substantially curtailing employment or earning power."

Only Interstate Commerce Affected

The law applies only to workers engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce. It prescribes that these "covered" workers must be paid not less than 25 cents an hour the first year (from October 24, 1938, to October 24, 1939), not less than 30 cents an hour from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1945, and not less than 40 cents an hour after October 24, 1945.

It prescribes a maximum work-week of forty-four hours from October 24, 1938, to October 24, 1939; of forty-two hours from October 24, 1939, to October 24, 1940, and forty hours after October 24, 1940.

An employee may work longer than the prescribed maximum work-week provided he is paid time and a half his regular rate of pay for overtime. The overtime pay is not based upon the minimum wage, but upon the regular hourly wage. If the worker is regularly paid \$1 an hour, then he is entitled to \$1.50 an hour for each hour of overtime worked.

Where an employee is employed on a piecework basis the regular hourly rate of pay is the total earnings per week (including production bonuses, if any) divided by the number of hours worked. Thus, if the total earnings in any work-week of forty-eight hours are \$24, the regular hourly rate of pay is 50 cents, the compensation for each of the last four hours is 75 cents, and the total wage \$25 (44x50 plus 4x75).

If the rate of pay is \$22 for a forty-four-hour work-week (agreed or customary), the hourly rate is 50 cents, and where the employee works forty-eight hours he will receive 75 cents for each of the last four hours, or a total wage of \$25.

ALWAYS OPEN SEASON ON EDITORS

In old San Francisco newspaper editors did not enjoy the protection of the game laws. The evidence as to the hunted condition of gentlemen of the press is found in "Almanac for Thirty-niners," recent publication of the W.P.A. Federal Writers' Project. To quote: "Reminisced 90-year-old Julia Judge about early San Francisco: "There were quite a few shootings then, but it was editors and so on—not like the murders we have now."



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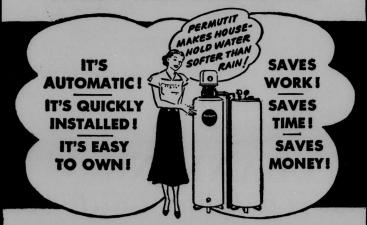


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Oriental Labor Problem in Lake County

From "Report to Governor's Council" for July of George G. Kidwell, Director of State Department of Industrial Relations

THE most important development during the past month in connection with the immigration work of the division was an occurrence in Lake County on June 18, 1939. Because this matter is one of considerable importance I am quoting from the report of this division:

"The Clear Lake Canning Company is a corporation engaged in the canning of vegetable products near the town of Upper Lake, Lake County. This corporation is owned by three men, the principal owner being one George Simmie. The latter acquired his interest some eleven years ago, coming to Lake County from the Philippine Islands, where he was engaged in plantation operations. Since his time Filipinos, I am assured, have always been employed in this cannery, the number increasing with the years.

"The canning season usually begins about the middle of July and extends into the fall months. The principal products canned are beans, carrots and beets. Some of these products are grown on their own land and the rest are secured by contract from surrounding farmers. Filipinos have been and are being employed as agricultural laborers on these farms, and also to a great degree in the cannery.

"Taking the peak month—September of 1938—we find approximately 170 white persons employed in the cannery and eighty Filipinos. The whites were mostly women. The Filipinos were engaged in the heavier work, trucking, stacking, etc.

"The payroll for this period was approximately \$11,500.

Whites Demand Filipinos' Discharge

"On Sunday night, June 18, 1939, at about 8 o'clock, some two hundred white residents, the majority being men, gathered at the cannery grounds and demanded to see the operators. Both Mr. Simmie and his superintendent appeared and the crowd demanded that they discharge the Filipinos and put no more to work. This, it seems, they refused to promise.

"The crowd then milled around, various members making speeches,

and it seems one speech called for another, and at about 9 p.m. a number of them went to the Filipino camp, located in the rear of the cannery, approximately some 150 yards distant, and began searching for the Filipinos. Upon their approach, it seems, the majority of the Filipinos took to the brush, but in one cabin they found Quiton. One of the white men went into the cabin and assaulted him while the others stood in the doorway. Quiton states that when one of the men punched him he grabbed a .25 caliber automatic from a table and when he was dragged outside he used the gun, some two or three shots being fired. Two men were hurt, suffering bullet wounds in their arms. After that he was severley beaten.

"A statement from one of the arrested men, made before the district attorney and the sheriff at Lakeport the following day, confirms the fact of the beating. He was set upon by several of the gang, knocked down and dragged to his feet by his hair and knocked down again. This was repeated several times, after which he was bundled into a car with five of the crowd and was being taken toward Lakeport, ostensibly to jail, when one of the number suggested that the Filipino acted in self-defense. Then they turned around and drove him to the Mendocino County line, where a service station operator picked him up and took him to a hospital in Ukiah.

Seven Members of Mob Arrested

"Mr. Lambert, secretary of the cannery, states that on Saturday, June 17, he was advised by a resident of Upper Lake that trouble was brewing. He asserts that he then endeavored to get in touch with the sheriff and that he tried all day Sunday to get both the sheriff and the district attorney, but was unsuccessful. On Monday he telephoned the attorney-general and on Tuesday Mr. Warren sent up two men from his office to investigate the matter. He does not know the result of their findings.

"Seven members of the mob, presumably ringleaders, were arrested





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Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday and charged with riot and rout.

"While District Attorney Busch and Sheriff Day consider that no more trouble will come from this cannery, their viewpoint is not shared by many influential citizens of the county.

"The business men of the towns surrounding the cannery are interested in seeing the cannery operate because it does bring a certain considerable revenue into their locality, and the possibility that this racial trouble might cause it to shut down induced them to insist that the authorities take some official recognition of the disturbance. This was the reason, I am led to believe, which prompted the arrests.

"It seems to be the consensus of opinion in the county that no jury will convict these men. The racial animosity is directed not only against Filipinos but also against all orientals, as well as negroes—in fact, all whose skin is not white.

"There is also this side to consider—that possibly the cannery will have difficulty in securing Filipinos when they open for the canning season. Filipinos, as a rule, are not fond of entering districts where they are likely to encounter trouble."

Newspaper Reflects Local Sentiment

As indicative of the intense local feeling in Lake County on this issue I am quoting from the statement which appeared in the "Times-Star" of Middletown, Lake County, June 23, 1939: "Lake County Is Determined to Remain 'White.'—By Edward C. Runyon.

"Lake County is predominantly 'white' in its citizenry and has a very zealous desire to keep it that way. We as a class are most antagonistic to Filipinos and Japanese among the alien races.

"Hence it is no surprise to find rioting in the Upper Lake section and drastic action against the Filipinos hired there by the Clear Lake cannery. Though the riot led to the arrest of several leaders it is a good bet that no jury in Lake County will find them guilty if they are brought to trial.

"Lake County has shown through her entire history that she would not stand for alien labor. Years ago a large number of Chinese miners were brought to work in the Oat Hill mine district and were immedi-

(Continued on Page Thirty)

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ORIENTAL LABOR IN LAKE COUNTY

(Continued from Page Twenty-nine)

ately marched out of the section. A Japanese who located at Middletown years ago was soon moved on and at Scotts Valley some years ago a band of Filipino laborers were similarly dispatched from the county. Even at the present time the employment of a single Filipino in the local district has caused rumblings of wrath and censure of his employer.

"It is not up to us to either censure or laud the attitude of our people—we merely state exactly what the situation is in the county.

"The hiring of Filipino laborers in the cannery at Upper Lake has caused dissension, and trouble has been brewing every season. Already this year a Filipino has been beaten up, two whites wounded and wholesale arrests made.

Urges Employment of Whites

"Valuable as this cannery may be from a monetary sense, something must be done. If it goes on more blood will be shed, the county and its taxpayers caused needless expense and turmoil kept boiling at fever heat.

"This cannery is located in America—cans American products for American consumption. We believe it should hire American labor only. It seems far-fetched to say white labor cannot be secured. A white man can do any work a Filipino can do but he must be paid so he can live on a white man's standard.

"The cannery is a valuable thing for Lake County but is not worth one life, the spilling of the life blood of one person, either white or Filipinos. If the operators, living and making their money in the United States, cannot use American labor, we say it is high time they closed their plant here. There must be other firms who can operate on satisfactory standards to take their place.

"We decry the rioting just consummated; likewise we decry the conditions that acted to bring on that rioting.

"Let's keep Lake County white!"

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FARM POPULATION CLOSE TO RECORD

The farm population of the United States on January 1, 1939, was close to the largest on record, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated. The total was 32,059,000 persons. This compares with 31,819,000 on January 1, 1938, and with the all-time high of 32,077,000 on January 1, 1910. From 1910 to 1927 there was a decline of almost 2,000,000 persons in the farm population. Since 1927 there has been an increase of about 2,000,000.

Estimates by the bureau show that the increase in farm population in 1938 was 240,000 persons. This is the largest increase reported since 1932. The total increase since the beginning of 1933 has been less than 400,000 persons.

In 1938, as in the five preceding years, more persons moved from farms to villages, towns and cities than moved to farms. It is estimated that 1,025,000 persons left farms and that 823,000 persons moved to farms. The net loss by migration was 202,000 persons. But this was more than offset by the surplus of births over deaths in the farm population. The number of births was 747,000; the number of deaths, 305,000.

The bureau's estimates are based upon reports from 22,116 farmers in all parts of the country, supplying information for 126,529 farms.

COMMUNIST DRIVE

(Continued from Page Twenty-five)

In a curious way these dictatorships are democracy turned inside out, the majority functioning as a cruel and illogical collective dictator.

In the second place, a modern dictatorship is unthinkable without the tools provided by scientific advance, such as radio, rotary presses, airplanes, machine-guns. That popular acquiescence could not be obtained without the instrumentalities provided by science. The fascist and Stalinist dictatorships are products of the technological age. Without the wonderful technique that we now have the dictators could not possibly regiment the minds and the souls of their subjects.

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Large Meteorite Discovered

One of the largest meteorites ever found in the United States has been discovered in the barren lava country of Modoc National Forest, in northeastern California, officials of the United States Forest Service report.

Weighing between one and three tons, the solid metal body takes a place among the nation's seven largest known meteors. The wedge-shaped mass is reported to vary from one to three feet in width and is four feet long.

C. A. Schmidt of Oakland made the important find last October while deer hunting in the Modoc Forest with two companions. He confided his discovery to Forest Service officers and since then a number of scientists and representatives of scientific institutes have become interested in the fallen body.

The Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., has taken a particular interest in the discovery, since all meteorites found on government land become the property of the institution. It is believed that considerable difficulty will be met in hauling the heavy object to civilization.

Schmidt, accompanied by Professor Earle G. Lindsley of Mills College and Chabot Observatory, Oakland, and Dr. H. H. Ninenger, scientist and outstanding meteor authority from Denver, Colo., packed in to the wilderness lava beds to study the meteorites. The party was assisted by Forest Service rangers.

Preliminary analysis shows that the meteorite is composed largely of iron. The extent of surface oxidation is said to be quite limited, indicating that the body had fallen in geologically recent years.

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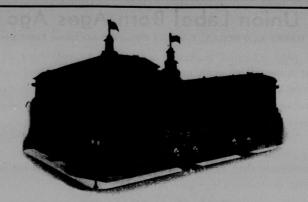
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Union Label Born Ages Ago

(By HARRY E. O'REILLY, President Chicago Trade Union Label League)

Every good unionist makes it a practice to patronize union label goods, but some of us, even now, do not know the history and significance of the union mark.

The union label is as rich in tradition as the emblems of any other organization in all history.

From the time of early Rome, when Pompilius organized the crafts of his day, up to the formation of the American Federation of Labor, there is evidence that various groups of organized workers have used some symbol to distinguish their products.

Trade Mark of Unionism

In brief, the union label is the trade-mark of unionism!

It is the official seal of social security. It is the trade-mark of the American Federation of Labor, and its use is only allowed in shops or on products manufactured where union labor is given a square deal.

In the days of Numa Pompilius in Rome "unions" of musicians, carpenters, stonecutters, potters and other tradesmen were organized as natural and sound social groupings.

Throughout the centuries labor continued that struggle upward, and the real source of our modern labor unions were the "guilds" of the ancient Saxons, found in England about the eighth century fighting the battles of common citizens.

These guilds (a name which has been perverted by usage of some modern groups) spread to the continent, and were soon under vicious attacks by the medieval lords.

One Thousand Two Hundred Years

Perhaps the actual germ of the modern union label came from the early union of goldsmiths.

These smiths implanted on the gold and silver articles they made a "hall-mark," or stamp, attesting to their purity and the quality of workmanship. The first appearance of this forerunner of the union label was in the fifteenth century.

Among the craft unions of that day the weavers, who were power-

fully organized in Flanders and Brabant at the beginning of the twelfth century, first gained a position of strength. The Guild of London Weavers, history records, was officially chartered by King Henry I, with trade regulation and protection as its aims.

At the opening of the nineteenth century laws were passed in England against trade and craft unions, but the struggle continued and, since 1824, trade unions there have enjoyed a sort of recognition under the law.

The struggles of the British unions paved the way for the American trade union, which in turn has given the world's workers many useful ideas—not the least of which is the trade union label.

Expansion of Union Label Program

Support of the label was chiefly sought among the members of unions in the early years, but in 1909 the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was organized to expand the label program.

From year to year, as groups of local unions of similar trades banded into national or international unions, these different trades adopted union labels, buttons, shop cards, or other insignia distinctive of the trades represented.

The laws of practically all of the forty-eight states assure to labor organizations the right to register, and protect from counterfeit or unauthorized use, the trade-marks or labels chosen to distinguish products of union labor.

The best way to display your loyalty to trades unionism is to patronize only those businese places which display the union label, shop card and button.

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The following letter was received recently by a concern that manufactures corn molasses: "Dear Sirs: Though I have taken six cans of your corn medicine my feet are no better now than they were before I started."





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One of the best harbors on the east coast of South America, the Brazilian city of Bahia, was once the greatest slave market in the Western Hemisphere. Today, in the jungles that surround it, live about 400,000 negroes whose roots go back centuries to the Land of Night, to the steaming, cult-ridden, black-magic land of Africa.

A year ago, thousands of miles removed from her regular duties at ('olumbia University in New York, Dr. Ruth Landes marched into Bahia's jungles to undertake a detailed study of the people who live there, the first such study ever conducted. Back again in the more civilized environs of Columbia's Department of Anthropology, Dr. Landes had much to say about Bahia's "mistresses of the gods."

The "mistresses of the gods," Dr. Landes reported, are big black women who have almost complete social, religious and economic dominance over the jungle-land's 400,000. As "priestesses" of varying rank, they rule through "cult houses" numbering about eighty in all, and the world they govern is unusual for these reasons:

The "priestesses" are generally recognized as the final arbiters of problems involving health, hate, love, friendship and similar matters. Until after a "priestess" is consulted a man will not marry a woman, or a woman a man.

The "cult houses" function on the side as employment agencies. To get a job a man must know a "priestess."

There is a long season of elaborate dancing rituals, during which the "priestesses" offer up sacrifices of food and announce that the gods have descended into their bodies. During this period the primitive rites resemble those of the African continent.

Regarded by the natives as being spiritually omnipotent, the "mistresses of the gods" never marry, but they bear children, and if the children are girls they grow up to be "mistresses of the gods" too.— "Pathfinder."

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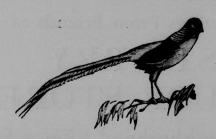
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Migratory Workers—A National Problem

The following brief was drawn up by members of the California delegation in the House of Representatives last spring and approved by the entire delegation. A committee composed of Representative Alfred J. Elliott, chairman; Representative Thomas F. Ford and Representative Jerry Voorhis presented the brief to President Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt appointed a sub-committee consisting of Dr. Thomas Parran, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Will W. Alexander, administrator of the Farm Security Administration; Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board; Leon Keyserling, United States Housing Authority, and A. D. Hollenbeck, United States Employment Service. W. P. Lawson, Works Progress administrator for northern California, serves as an ex-officio member of this committee. The committee is studying the recommendations made by the California representatives and is expected to submit further recommendations for the solving of the migratory labor problem.

Interstate Migration and Its Effect

The California congressional delegation realized fully that the economic problems of unemployment, low farm income, and the consequent uprooting of large numbers of people from their settled homes are common problems of all America, and that they can ultimately be solved only on a nation-wide basis and through national effort.

Nevertheless, it is true that due to a variety of causes California has, in the past ten years, been the state into which the largest numbers of economically distressed people have moved and that therefore California is confronted with a unique and most difficult problem of assimilation of thousands of penniless newcomers who are now within her borders. The California State Department of Health has estimated that in 1937 some 100,000 persons in families whose breadwinners were in immediate need of employment entered the state; that 100,000 came in 1938, and that 60,000 will come in 1939. A variety of reasons may be assigned for this decline—improved crop conditions in the "dust bowl" area, and a rather successful effort on the part of the Farm Placement Service and the Farm Security Administration to spread the information that there are already several people for every available job in California, being probably the most important.

Nevertheless, during the week of January 21 upwards of 24,000 persons who have been in the state less than one year were given relief in California by the Farm Security Administration and an additional 6200 were fed by the State Relief Administration.

The conditions of life of these people are in many cases nothing short of deplorable. "Shack-towns" have sprung up in all too many places in the San Joaquin Valley, where there are probably today some 25,000 living outside any permanent dwelling, in tents, old boxes and every conceivable sort of improvised structure. These people represent generally former farm families from Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Missouri, who seek day labor in agriculture in California.

California Wage Earners Threatened

In Los Angeles County and adjacent areas we find a situation somewhat less dramatic but equally serious. Here are found thousands of newcomers to California, living, in many cases, in most primitive fash-

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ion and ready, willing and eager, since in most cases they are ineligible for relief of any sort, to take any sort of employment at almost any wages. These people represent not the migratory labor problem but the more general problem of large scale interstate migration—a typically American phenomenon which has resulted, in this instance, as before, from the fact that Americans move to new places rather than accept defeat at home. It bears most heavily, nevertheless, on the wage-earners of California who stand not only to lose their jobs to the newcomers, but to see their wage standards destroyed as well.

In spite of a certain very vocal group of people in California who can think of no answer to this problem except to send or drive these people back to the state from which they came, the California delegation realizes that the problem cannot be solved in that way. We do believe that every effort should be made by federal as well as state agencies to discourage, so far as possible, the further movement of large numbers of people into California. We believe Farm Security, United States Employment Service and other agencies can and should spread information about the fact that we now have about three workers for every available job in agriculture or other employment in California. We believe that everything that is now being done or that can be done to improve conditions in the states from which these people come is most desirable from our standpoint, and we propose to support such measures.

Migration a Growing Problem

We know, nevertheless, that we probably have in the neighborhood of 150,000 to 250,000 more or less floating families in our state who will remain there from now on. And we know that in spite of anything there can be done more people will come in the future.

We are ready to face our problem, and we ask your aid.

Generally our position is: First, that our California standards of old-age pensions, of relief, of education, of wages, should not be sacrificed to our efforts to do our part to solve this great national problem; and second, that in spite of the excellent work done by Farm Security and other federal agencies, the federal government has so far not contributed its share to the solution of this great problem. California is ready to do its part in helping to resettle these homeless people. But California feels that interstate migration is a national, not a local problem, and that in general the cost of necessary care for people who at present have no legal residence in any state should be borne by the federal government.

The problem breaks down into the following component parts: Employment, health, relief, housing and education.

The employment problem cannot, of course, be solved overnight. But expansion of the Farm Placement Service to the point where migratory agricultural workers everywhere could be given accurate information concerning employment opportunities, or lack of them, in other parts of the nation would, we believe, be of great help. Furthermore, we hope that through federal and state co-operation the plan already explored by Farm Security of settling people on small plots of land in regions where seasonable labor is available can be carried forward with increasing vigor. Ultimately the employment problem for California's surplus population waits, of course, upon the revival of large
(Continued on Page Thirty-six)

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(Continued from Page Thirty-five)

scale production in the industries of the nation. Meanwhile, however, it would seem to us proper that W.P.A. quotas be adjusted to some degree, at least, in accordance with the movement of people from state to state.

Deplorable Health Conditions

Health conditions among these newcomers to California are deplorable. Studies in the spring of 1938 revealed 18,000 cases of undernourishment among the migrant children. How many more there are now no one knows. In 1936 90 per cent of all typhoid cases in the State of California occurred among rural migrants. Communicable diseases are hard to control for obvious reasons. Clearly the health problem is intimately connected with low annual earnings, with sub-standard housing and the lack of adequate diet. From the standpoint of California communities the problem is acute, to say the least. In Kern County, for example, an eight-month period in 1938 showed that care of non-residents caused a 53 per cent increase in the case load of the General County Hospital. Facilities are simply inadequate to meet the situation, and so are tax resources in many instances. Prejudice and ill-will inevitably increase under these circumstances.

A start has been made in solving this problem by the organization of the Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association, through the co-operative action of the Farm Security Administration, the California Medical Association and the California Public Health Service. This Agricultural Workers' Health and Medical Association issues certificates of membership to low-income resident farmers, agricultural workers and non-residents who cannot afford to pay for medical care. These certificates entitle them to obtain treatment from any one of a panel of co-operating doctors. While theoretically the people in receipt of such care and treatment may be asked to pay for it at some future time, the real fact is that the whole program has so far been carried on a \$100,000 grant made to the association by the Farm Security Administration. More funds for this purpose would be one immediate way the federal government could help.

Child Labor and Fair Labor Standards Act

BEATRICE McCONNELL Director Industrial Division Children's Bureau

THE Fair Labor Standards Act recognizes oppressive child labor as one of the unfair labor conditions which burden the free flow of goods in interstate commerce. It therefore requires employers who market their goods in interstate commerce to comply with certain minimum standards in regard to the employment of children, just as it requires them to comply with minimum standards as to the wages to be paid to all employees and the hours which they may work. Goods produced in establishments in which children have been employed contrary to the standards set by the act, within thirty days prior to the removal of such goods from the establishment, are prohibited from shipment across state lines or to any foreign country.



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The administration of the child-labor provisions of the act is placed in the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Joint action between the state and federal governments is made possible by permitting the chief of the Children's Bureau to utilize state agencies in carrying out the child-labor provisions of the act.

Minimum Age for Employment

The basic child-labor standard of the act is a minimum age of 16 vears for employment. Exceptions are made that permit employment under restricted conditions for children between 14 and 16 years of age, and provision is made also for the gradual establishment of a minimum age of 18 years for work in hazardous occupations. Thus, on the one hand, the employment of children between 14 and 16 years of age, in occupations other than manufacturing and mining, may be permitted under regulations issued by the chief of the Children's Bureau if such employment is under conditions that have been determined not to interfere with the schooling, health, or well-being of the children. On the other hand, the act recognizes the need for the prohibition of the employment of minors between the ages of 16 and 18 in occupations particularly hazardous for children of those ages or detrimental to their health or well-being, and it vests in the chief of the Bureau the power to determine, and by order to declare, the occupations which come under this classification.

The following classes of child workers are exempted entirely from those child-labor provisions: Children employed as actors in motion pictures or theatrical productions, children employed in agriculture during periods when they are not legally required to attend school, and children employed by their parents in occupations other than manufacturing or mining.

Establishments subject to the act must apply the same standards as to wages and hours to young workers as to adult workers. However, the modifications provided by the act for learners and apprentices may have a special application to children. As child labor has always been associated with low wages and other substandard labor conditions, the application of these minimum wage and hour standards will effectively supplement the minimum-age standards of the law.

Age Certification Essential

As a safeguard against unintentional employment of children below the legal age, the act provides for proof of age. This provision for proof of age through the filing of a certificate with the employer, together with the provisions permitting co-operation with state and local agencies administering state child-labor laws, has made it possible for the bureau to co-operate effectively with the states which now provide for the issuance of employment and age certificates for children going to work. The joint action in the administration of the federal law and of state laws is particularly important, since systems of age certification have always been found essential for the adequate enforcement of child-labor regulations in the states and will be equally essential in upholding a national child-labor standard.

The three most important phases in the administrative work of clarifying and enforcing child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards

(Continued on Page Thirty-eight)

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Act, namely, the issuance of certificates of age, the conditions under which children of 14 and 15 years may be employed outside school hours, and the procedures to be followed in determining occupations that are particularly hazardous for boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age, have already been covered by regulations issued by the Children's Bureau.

In establishing standards for evidence of age the bureau has utilized its experience in administering the first federal child-labor law, in effect from September 1, 1917, until it was declared unconstitutional June 3, 1918, and has made use of the best methods which have been worked out since that time in the states.

By November 22, 1938, less than a month after the law went into effect, the employment or age certificates issued by forty-one states and the District of Columbia had been designated for a period of six months as having the same force and effect as federal certificates. In Idaho, where the state law does not provide for the issuance and the use of employment certificates, federal certificates are being issued through the State Department of Public Instruction under an agreement which has been worked out with that state. Plans for co-operation have been worked out with two other states and will be put into operation shortly. A temporary regulation has been issued to take care of the situation in the four remaining states in which no plan has been agreed upon.

Temporary regulations in effect until April 24, 1939, were also issued to clarify the conditions under which children 14 and 15 years of age may be employed in occupations covered by the act. In the meantime a public hearing has been scheduled, after which a final regulation will

Hazardous Occupations

The Children's Bureau has worked out a definite procedure to determine the occupations particularly hazardous for the employment of minors or detrimental to their health or well-being. This procedure covers special studies to be made by the bureau, including conferences with representative employers, workers, and experts in industrial health and safety. This will be followed by public hearings. A finding and order will be issued by the chief of the bureau upon the basis of all the information and evidence in the case, including the report of facts and conclusions with respect to the particular occupation or occupations under consideration.

A national program to eliminate oppressive child labor demands not only federal legislation but supplementary and extended state legislation. Since the child-labor provisions of the federal act apply only to establishments shipping goods in interstate commerce, state legislation must be relied upon to cover industries purely intrastate in scope. The raising of state legislative standards for both intrastate and interstate industries, wherever possible, to the minimum set by the federal act has been urged both by state administrative agencies and by organized labor groups. Basic standards for such upward revision of state child-labor laws were recommended by the Fifth National Conference on Labor Legislation, meeting in Washington in November, 1938.

Any program for the abolition of child labor and the general betterment of labor condidtions for young workers requires the whole-hearted co-operation of all groups, and particularly of employers and workers.

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The bureau has met with a very encouraging acceptance of the standards of the act by employers. Realizing that if they are to comply fully it is essential that they have complete information on the provisions, the regulations and the legal interpretations of the act, as well as on its relation to state child-labor laws, the bureau is endeavoring to distribute all such information as widely as possible. The interest of organized labor in sound and effective child-labor regulation has long been recognized. Labor is in a position to know what is happening in regard to child workers in the states, and its aid in reporting violations will be indispensable in promoting the general observance of the child-labor provisions of the act.

Child Labor Problem In State of California

Radio Address by H. C. CARRASCO, State Labor Commissioner

THROUGHOUT the whole animal kingdom the protection of the young by the parents is an outstanding characteristic—a fundamental biologic law. The operation of this law assumes many phases, there being every possible degree, but ever present is the effort to shelter the young so that it may thrive and live to perpetuate its species. Man is no exception; in fact, with him we find this basic law operating with all the complexity of his life.

Civilized man shields his young against the elements and countless enemies in a manner which basically is no different from that of the most primitive member of the race, although in doing so he uses all the equipment of civilization. The child of the civilized is guarded in safe habitations. He is warmly clothed. He is fed the foods best calculated to insure his health and growth. When he is ill, skilled doctors treat him. As his growth continues and his mind develops other skilled persons—the teachers—guide his mental unfolding. The civilized state ordains that children shall be assured all this and enforces laws enacted for that purpose.

Safeguarding Health, Safety and Morals

Among the most important of man's laws are those regulating child labor. These laws safeguard the health and safety of children. They protect their morals. They guarantee their educational rights, a most important factor in a complicated world in which the uneducated are at a great disadvantage. They are also important in preventing the debasing of the wages and conditions of adult workers, the preservation of which is necessary in an economy which contemplates full protection of the children.

While child labor has perhaps always existed, there is scanty historical material on it prior to the development of the European guild system in the middle ages, which, with its apprenticeship regulations, did much to protect the young workers in the arts and crafts. With the decline of the guilds before the advance of the modern factory system all records show that child labor played an ever-increasing part, with (Continued on Page Forty)



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ever-increasing hardship for the children. In England the factory system developed most rapidly, and with it, immeasurable barbarity to child workers. The protests of kindly persons at last resulted in some measure of correction, as witness the resolution of the Manchester county justices, in 1784, to refuse "indentures of . . . apprentices whereby they shall be bound to owners of cotton mills and other works in which children are obliged to work in the night or more than ten hours in the day." This was followed by the formation of the Manchester Board of Health in 1795, and the passage of the Health and Morals of Apprentices Act by the British Parliament in 1802—the first notable comprehensive child labor legislation, and from which the present British system has developed.

America's Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution in the United States paralleled that of England. In fact, in 1813 Connecticut passed a law providing for the education of working children by the proprietors of manufacturing establishments in which they were employed, soon followed by other states. Between 1842 and 1860 eight states passed laws restricting the employment of children in manufacturing establishments to ten hours a day. And, commencing about the middle of the nineteenth century, some states prohibited the employment in factories of children under certain ages (in Pennsylvania 12 and 13 years; Rhode Island, 12 years; Connecticut, 9 and 10 years, and New Jersey, 10 years).

In 1917 and 1919 Congress enacted national child labor legislation, but the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional. However, in 1924 Congress passed a child labor amendment to the Constitution which, if ratified by thirty-six states, will permit Congress "to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age." Twenty-eight states have ratified this amendment, leaving eight more necessary to give it effect.

Meanwhile, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, prohibiting labor of children under 16 years of age (and in hazardous occupations under 18 years), has emancipated tens of thousands of children from employment in interstate commerce.

California's first child labor law, which permitted apprenticing of children of 14 years or over, was passed in 1858, and in 1868 and 1872 California enacted statutes restricting the hours of labor of wards and apprentices to eight a day. And in 1889 a law restricting the employment of minors in general under the age of 18 years to ten hours a day or sixty hours a week was enacted. The years 1901, 1905, 1907, 1911, 1913 and 1915 saw new child labor legislation and in 1937 the laws then in effect were transferred to the present Labor Code.

School Code and Labor Code

In our present-day California child labor scene the compulsory education features of the School Code and the Child Labor sections of the Labor Code are interwoven, and therefore my analysis of the laws now regulating California's working children must include the applicable portions of both codes.

The School Code prohibits the employment of children under 16 years of age and requires all children between the ages of 8 and 16 to attend full-time school, unless exempted for special reasons, and those

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between 16 and 18 who have not graduated from high school and are not attending full-time schools, to attend part-time continuation classes at least four hours per week.

Children between the ages of 15 and 16 who have completed the equivalent of a seventh grade public school course and, in some cases, minors over 14 and under 16 of needy families, may secure permits to work, provided that they have definite promises of employment and are physically able to undertake the work. In every case children of these groups must attend part-time school.

Minors between 14 and 16 years who have promises of definite employment and are physically fit to undertake the work may secure permits to work out of school hours, and minors over 12 years old may obtain permits to work on Saturdays and during vacations.

With the written consent of the state labor commissioner minors over 12 years of age may be employed in theatrical performances, concerts or entertainments. However, during public school vacations children over 8 years of age may engage in such employment. In addition, minors of any age may be granted permits to appear in dramas or legitimate plays if needed for characters in the plays. Before giving his consent the labor commissioner must be satisfied that the health and morals of the children will not be impaired or their education neglected.

Minors over 14 years of age may with their consent be bound by indenture as apprentices to mechanical trades or arts or farming until the age of 18 years for females or 21 for males. Consent of the father in each case is required, or, in event the father is dead or incompetent, consent must be given by the mother or legal guardian.

In the Labor Code there are a number of occupational restrictions. Thus, no girl under 18 or boy under 16 may be employed or permitted to work as a messenger or in the distribution of goods in cities of over 15,000 population. No boy under 10 or girl under 18 may work at any time in occupations such as peddling, bootblacking, selling or distributing newspapers, magazines or circulars, or any other occupations in streets or public places in cities of over 23,000 population.

Children Barred From Hazardous Employment

Minors may not be employed in dangerous occupations or in mines or quarries, or on railroads or ships, or in proximity to hazardous or unguarded belts, machinery or gearing. The labor commissioner may, after hearings, declare other occupations not dangerous to the lives or limbs or injurious to the health or morals of minors under 16 years of age.

There is also provision in the Labor Code which makes it a misdemeanor to employ minors under the age of 16 years in any business, exhibition or vocation injurious to their health or dangerous to their lives or limbs, in begging or peddling or as gymnasts, acrobats, contortionists or riders, or in any obscene, indecent or immoral purposes or practices or in any mendicant or wandering business.

The Labor Code includes regulations of the hours minors may be employed. The general rule is that minors under 18 years of age may not be employed more than eight hours a day or forty-eight hours a week, including the time spent in part-time school. Exceptions, how(Continued on Page Forty-two)

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(Continued from Page Forty-one)

ever, are made for minors of 16 years or over employed in agriculture or domestic service who, the code states, may be employed for more than eight hours per day and forty-eight hours per week.

The code prohibits the employment of minors under 18 years of age before 5 o'clock in the morning or after 10 o'clock at night, but no girl under 18 or boy under 16 may be employed as a messenger or in the distribution of goods before 6 a.m. or after 9 p.m. The code, however, makes one exception to the 10 o'clock rule for minors between 15 and 18 years of age who are in theatrical performances which commence prior to 10 p.m. and continue after that hour, who may work after 10 p.m. by permission of the labor commissioner.

Except for theatrical pursuits the school departments issue permits to work which are required for all children who work either on a full-time or a part-time basis or during vacations. The Labor Code, however, provides that these permits may be canceled by either the school department or the labor commissioner in the event of the conditions for the legal issuance of the permits no longer existing or having never existed. The labor commissioner relies on the school department to check the requirements as to age, health, definite promises of employment, type of work, environment and related conditions before the permits are issued.

Responsibility of School Authorities

The law requires the school authorities to file with the labor commissioner copies of all work permits issued, and twice each year to submit a full written report of all permits issued, and the labor commissioner to report all child labor law violations to the State Board of Education.

This analysis of the child labor portions of the School and Labor Codes emphasizes the close relationship of the School Department and the labor commissioner's office in the issuance of permits and other details of child labor regulation.

There are also provisions in the Labor Code which, applying to labor in general, also apply to child labor. Thus the laws requiring the payment of the wages earned by workers and that they be paid at least twice a month, that workers be paid their wages in full, that they be accorded one day's rest in seven, that they be not illegally exploited by employment agencies, that they be not subjected to blacklisting, that they be not employed in insanitary places, that they be accorded the protection of workmen's compensation and insurance laws and other benefits, apply to children who work in the same manner as they apply to adults.

Our child labor laws are impressive evidence of the humane intentions of our lawmakers, but I must confess that, while there is a large measure of enactment, enforcement lags far behind enactment. This is chargeable to our Legislature, which has shown far less understanding of the requirements of enforcement than the desire to enact laws that are dictated by the universal love of children. It is true that our department received an increased appropriation from the last session of the Legislature but in the opinion of those who must enforce labor legislation the increase was far too small to permit us to come anywhere close to the perfection of enforcement we shall try to attain.

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Answer to Pegler

ESTBROOK PEGLER, the columnist with the anti-union colic, has had another of his periodic fits of distemper about labor

Using a recent change of procedure on the part of the National Labor Relations Board for a springboard, he dives into a pool of vitriol on the "tyranny" of unions and "closed shop racketeers," and comes up gasping with a tearful plea for employers who are supposedly deprived of their rights and liberties. "Employers," he says, "still lack the right to speak freely—a right specifically granted by the Constitution but suspended by the (Labor) board with the high-handedness of a soviet court deciding to knock off a handful of political dissenters—and Americans who prefer not to belong to labor unions and thus pay cash tribute out of their wages to the funds of the 'new deal,' the Spanish communists or the communists' conspiracy against the United States may be compelled to join up and pay or forfeit their right to work for a living in their own country."

Pegler used to be a newspaper man himself and knows that the copy desk would pin his ears back quicker than he could write "30" if he jimmied any such sentence as the above into a normal journeyman report. But rhetoric and the requirements of lucid composition aside, let us try to pull out the monkey wrenches and spare screw-drivers, the oily waste and lunch scraps which he has purposely thrown into the assembly of his argument, and see what it is he is trying to say.

Let us dispose of the red herrings first. Pegler has dragged in some ripe ones purposely in order to smell up the place and make it impossible to stay with him long enough to answer him. Let us, nevertheless, take the ancient fish reading, "Americans who prefer not to belong to unions and thus pay cash tribute to the funds of the 'new deal,' the Spanish communists, etc." The assumption of this piscatorial gem of argumentation is that real, red-blooded Americans will prefer not to pay "tribute" or dues to unions and that it is a crying shame that they should be obliged to do so.

Ancient and Worn-Out Argument

This argument is as ancient as unionism and has been used by every boss and every union buster from the year One. Every mean, vicious sweat-shopper, every owner of a company town who does not hesitate to dip into the pockets of his help by means of gyp prices in company stores, company schools and company cemeteries, will point out to the help the folly of belonging to a union and paying dues to "outsiders."

Pegler puts a little English on the ball by calling these "outsiders" the "new deal," Spanish communists and "aliens with hatred for everything American." We don't know whom he means by the latter unless, perhaps, he has been looking too long in the mirror. If he means that union dues go to support communists and communist causes he has failed to read the financial reports of most unions, reports that are more public than his own income tax returns or those of the newspapers that assume to preach financial and moral responsibility to all and sundry.

(Continued on Page Forty-four)

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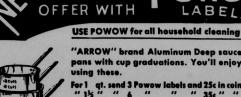
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(Continued from Page Forty-three)

Challenges are just so many dead cats, but if Pegler insists on flinging decomposed felines around, we'll throw this one right back in his face. This union, and every union of standing in the labor community. is ready to match financial audits with any newspaper to which he sells his aseptic and virgin-pure masterpieces. It will be interesting to see who backs these newspapers, who controls them, what little and big grafts they encourage or condone, and whether they play straight with their readers or play handies with the advertisers and bigwigs against the readers' interests.

Pegler, who has become an expert on trade unionism by reading his own columns, might also learn by examining the record of this and other organizations that the unions have been the most energetic, as well as the most successful, opponents of communism in this country. The unions have been far more consistent in their opposition to communist groups and juntas than some of the newspapers in which Pegler's acidulous columns appear.

Trying to Pin Red Label on Unions

Pegler and others have been trying to pin the red label on trade unions too often. It's a neat trick even if not so smart. But the truth is that the American labor movement, composed as it is of a cross-section of the American people, is as communist as all America. And anyone who imagines that America is communist-dominated is either as curdled as Pegler or as loco as some of the commissars on Union Square. Both have been smoking reefers for the joy of seeing themselves big through the smoke.

Pegler primes his blunderbuss at the Labor Board and hits the unions with still another charge of powder. "The board," he says, "has done nothing noticeable as yet to curb fiendish acts of coercion by which labor racketeers with a strike on their hands . . . may terrorize the families of American citizens who stand on their right to retain their jobs. The employer may not even speak a word of sympathy to a persecuted American citizen who has the courage to oppose the union when a

Pegler and others of his kind purposely nourish the falsehood that working people go out on strike for sheer joy or deviltry; that labor leaders are racketeers who mulct members and non-members alike; and that those who refuse to join a strike are exponents of noble and selfless devotion to American individualism.

Every one of these propositions is phony. A workingman does not

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risk his job and bread and butter recklessly; he does not put himself and his family in jeopardy except and until he has no other recourse to correct an evil he can no longer bear.

Compare Standards of Morality

The number of dishonest men among labor leaders is so infinitesimal that the very discovery and exposure of any one of them creates a sensation. The standards of morality in the labor movement are incomparably higher than those in any other endeavor-infinitely higher than in politics, for instance, or in business or in the newspaper profession. Labor leaders are always in the public eye, subject to the scrutiny of their own members and the community at large.

As for the noble and self-sacrificing heroes who have "the courage to oppose a union when a strike is on," it does not take courage to do that, unless it be the courage of the dip and the sneak thief. A strike is no picnic. Even Pegler will concede that strikes are often called for just causes. To have one of the army refuse to go into action is bad enough, but to see him desert and cross the lines to the enemy to snipe at his own mates is to see the work of a vicious traitor. It is not true that anyone has a right to scab and work injury to his fellow men when they are out fighting and often starving on the picket line. Decent men and women will not cross a picket line even if they are not directly involved in the conflict. How much greater is the obligation that devolves upon those directly involved not to give aid and comfort to the

Pegler, in weaving his garland of poison ivy, includes a few sprigs about "closed shop racketeers" and the "fake cry that unioneers represent labor." We hurl the poison wreath right back on his doorstep. We don't know who else represents labor except those chosen to represent it. Obviously Pegler does not represent labor, nor do other columneers who raise the fake cry that the representatives of labor do not represent labor, or that the closed union shop is a "racket" imposed on both labor and industry.

The "Closed" Shop

Perhaps Pegler has not read very much of the industrial history of this country. If he had, he would know that the closed union shop is a fairly recent development, acquired as a result of great suffering and sacrifice on the part of working people. The general rule until recent time has been that a different sort of closed shop prevailed—closed against union men. Within Pegler's own lifetime certain steel companies posted official notice on their bulletin boards that anyone joining the union would be fired. And to this very day this notice is posted-no longer on the bulletin boards, and no longer in print, but fully as definitely and bluntly—that anyone joining a union in certain plants will be sacked. By what moral right—there is no longer any legal right a boss presumes to dictate to an American citizen what organization, or lodge, or society he may join or not join, Pegler may be able to explain. We have yet to hear of any workingman dictating to his employer that he must not join a trade association, a chamber of commerce, or even an outfit organized for the exclusive purpose of spying on the help, or terrorizing union people and blacklisting American citizens for the crime of joining a union. No one presumes to tell an employer

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(Continued on Page Forty-six)

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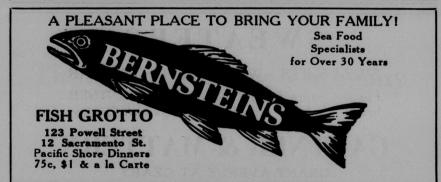
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(Continued from Page Forty-five)

not to join a trade association, yet bosses presume to tell workers not to join a union.

As for the tribute "exacted" from American citizens for the privilege of holding a job, a tribute that Pegler considers a monstrous crime, it would be very pleasant if Pegler could suggest a method for a union to exist without finances. If unions are to live, their members must pay dues and assessments. Their payments will in no case amount to the tribute exacted from them by direct and indirect dips into the pay envelope practiced by the employer before the union came into being. Pegler has only to compare the pay of American citizens in organized and unorganized industries to see that the "tribute" paid to unions is returned tenfold and a hundred-fold, not only in money, but in terms of security, dignity and self-respect.

It is not an injustice to demand the payment of union dues from all working in a union shop. Why anyone should be permitted to enjoy these benefits and privileges without paying the same share that his bench-mate contributes, is beyond us. By the same token Pegler should refuse to pay his income tax and should refuse to pay "tribute" for the maintenance of police, firemen and the other appurtenances of civilized society in his township. There is no fairness and no justice in permitting anyone to sponge and chisel on his neighbors, even if that upright citizen has the "courage" to scab and betray his fellow workers.

"Tyranny" of Trade Unions

There remains one more prize package in Pegler's grab bag, and that is his plea to save employers from the "persecution" of the Labor Board and the "tyranny" of trade unions. It is a touching plea. The right of employers to dictate to workers not to join a union, or else, must be preserved, he insists. Their right to pay penny wages for the labor of an American citizen must not be infringed. And the "terroristic unioneers" must be prohibited once and for all from stopping the blackjacks of grafting sheriffs with their skulls, and the bullets of hired thugs with their backs.

The plight of such employers as Weir, Girdler and Rand is indeed pitiable. Pegler, who may find reading a dreadful chore and has therefore possibly missed the LaFollette Committee exposures, undoubtedly sees a movie occasionally. If he has seen the celebrated newsreel of the Chicago Memorial Day massacre his sense of fairness was surely aroused at the fiendish manner in which the union men and women insisted on being mowed down by the noble and patriotic police force of Chicago.

It is not a pleasant sight to find Pegler lining up on the side of the intrepid employers in pursuit of their sacred right to kick working people around, snatch their bread and butter from them, starve them to submission and hire thugs and grafting officials to terrorize them. If this is the side of the tracks he prefers to live on, let him stay there and welter in his own muck, without presuming to preach to others on habits of cleanliness and decorum.

"PECK'S BAD BOY" SUCCUMBS

Edward J. Watson, 77, the inspiration for "Peck's Bad Boy," died in Milwaukee January 17. It was the pranks thought up by young Edward Watson as a messenger boy that inspired George W. Peck to write a series of sketches about the irrepressible boy.

IN THESE HARD TIMES

Fifty million lipsticks, it is reported, are sold in England every year. No wonder some people lead a hand-to-mouth existence.

JUDGE JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND

Superior Judge



Unwilling Congressmen

Now and then one can get a laugh out of the antics of Congress and congressmen. In fact, there are a lot of things about the present Congress that the entire nation should laugh at. For instance, the other day the House passed a bill levying an income tax on people living in the District of Columbia, but it put a provision in the bill exempting congressmen from the income tax on their salaries are earned in the District of Columbia. Under that bill everybody living or working in Washington would be required to pay the income tax except congressmen and senators. Now, that would be enough to make anybody laugh, but that was not all of it.

One congressman defended the exemption of congressmen.

"I'm not afraid to tell my constituents that I voted to eliminate myself from District taxation," he said. "We come here not of our volition. I'd have to live here if we had to use tents and had no police and fire departments."

That was one of the funniest and most ridiculous statements ever made in Congress. He said congressmen do not come to Washington of their own volition.

Why, bless your heart, you, like all other congressmen, fought and scrapped, campaigned, made speeches, kissed babies, made all sorts of promises, spent money, traveled the highways and byways day and night for weeks, pleading with the voters to vote for you and elect you to Congress. You campaigned for the nomination, and then campaigned for election. No hunter ever hunted a deer more vigorously, earnestly or seriously than you hunted that nomination and election. You trailed them all over your district, through sunshine and storm. You were determined to go to Washington and take a seat in Congress. Yet you have the nerve to say you did not come of your own volition!

Your statement would indicate that the voters of your district had to lasso you and drag you to Washington, or that possibly they chloroformed you and brought you to Washington while you were still help-lessly asleep. Or maybe they threatened to throw you in the river if you refused to stifle your own volition and submit to election. But it is more likely that you would have had to be lassoed by a cowboy and tied to a cottonwood tree to keep you from going to Washington as a congressman. You wanted the job so badly that you could taste it, and you would have been crushed if you had failed to land it! And you will be out for it again next year, hot and heavy. You will choke your "own volition" and again you will allow yourself to be dragged to the chopping block of martyrdom for a salary of \$10,000 a year on which you refuse to pay income tax to the community in which you earn the salary.—"Mine Workers' Journal."

"Coal-in-the-Bathtub"

The United States Housing Authority has cut the cost of large-scale housing projects as much as 30 and even 35 per cent below the cost of the projects built by the Public Works Administration, according to a statement by Administrator Straus. This has been made possible by careful attention to "details," Straus said. Improvements in the method of design and careful selection of materials have made cheaper construction possible, he said. In the projects already in use, the occupants have shown themselves "pathetically" anxious to keep up the good appearance of their dwellings. "There is no truth in the 'coal-in-the-bathtub' theory," he said.

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Migrating Labor Necessary

"A considerable volume of population mobility is a basic national economic necessity because of rapid changes in industrial technique, requiring a rapid shifting of workers among industrial areas," says a Works Progress Administration report on migrating families, almost at the very start.

The report might have added that it is hardly fair to make the worker pay the expenses—so far as he can—of what it says is necessary

"The families were neither particularly adventurous nor, on the other hand, irresponsible, in undertaking the migration which later necessitated aid from transient bureaus," the report said. "The essence of the migration studied is contained in the fact that the families were. in general, distressed groups which saw a reasonable solution to their problems through migration to another community."

Unemployment Chief Factor

It was considered significant that more heads of migrant families were skilled workers than among either the resident relief families or the gainful workers in the 1930 census; white-collar workers were overrepresented by comparison with relief workers, although not with the gainfully employed population.

Unemployment is the principal reason for migrating, greater even than drought on the farms. The majority moves from city to city.

Well over half of the economic heads of families were found to have been able and willing to work and were within the preferred age group for private employment. Physical handicaps and age affected the employability of the next largest group. Only one-tenth were totally unemployable, and most of these were women with dependent children.

"Transiency National Problem"

"The report concludes from the evidence presented that future efforts toward providing relief to non-residents should recognize that migrants in need are not essentially different from residents in need," said Corrington Gill, Assistant W.P.A. administrator, in a letter transmitting the report to Administrator Harrington.

"The experience of the past, however, warns against the presumption that the initiative in working out this solution will come from the individual states. Transiency is a national problem, and federal leadership is essential in achieving a solution which would take into account both the needs of distressed migrants and the interests of the individual states."

"GOD'S LITTLE ACRE"

When the auctioneer's hammer banged on "God's Little Acre" the United States government netted a clear profit of \$46.25 on a \$58 deal. Aubrey P. Cullen of Indianapolis was the high bidder for a tiny island in Huffman Lake, near Warsaw, Ind., the last tract of public domain in Indiana. The sale brought bidders from three states and the District of Columbia. The island was discovered by a resident of Warsaw who wrote the General Land Office that it was "just God's Little Acre, and I want it."

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"Labor, It's Your Law"

From an Address Delivered by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, Before the Convention of the Newspaper Guild, San Francisco, July 1, 1939.

A LITTLE less than a year ago I closed my desk in Albany, where I had been industrial commissioner for the State of New York, packed my bag and went to Washington to become administrator of the new Wage and Hour Division in the United States Department of Labor.

This last day of July is close enough to the first anniversary of that (for me) historic journey to warrant a backward glance at the progress made in the last year in putting a floor under wages and a ceiling over hours, and at some of the difficulties we have encountered.

I had followed the debates in Congress before the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed. I was familiar with the arguments advanced, in behalf of such a minimum wage law, and with the arguments that had been urged against it. I knew who the advocates of low wages were and, in a general way, I knew the interests for which they were the spokesmen, though not in every case, of course, was the connection between the spokesmen and the interests revealed to public gaze.

Though handicapped by a limited appropriation, we began the work of building an agency which we hoped would be competent to administer and enforce the law when it should go into effect on the 24th of October. I shall not go into details here concerning this work of planning and organization in a field in which there were few precedents. But when we had done all we could do in the brief time and with the limited funds available, we met that October 24 with considerable anxiety as to whether we had planned wisely and well, and as to what would be the reaction of the country to the application of a law affecting 11,000,000 workers employed in hundreds of thousands of establishments and in scores or hundreds of industries.

Capitalistic Hue and Cry

The great day came. And we were surprised, as you must have been, at some of the glaring headlines announcing that thousands of workers had lost their jobs because their employers simply couldn't afford to pay them 25 cents for an hour's work.

We felt a good deal easier after we had checked up on those figures. We found that most of the lay-offs were seasonal, that they occurred every year about the same time. Some of them were due to plant closings for the repair of machinery or for inventories. They would have occurred if there hadn't been a wage and hour law. And on the other side of the picture there were instances in which employment actually had increased due to the maximum hours provisions of the law. But by the time the unadorned facts could be dug out several days had gone by,

(Continued on Page Fifty)

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(Continued from Page Forty-nine)

the wage and hour law had ceased for the moment to be a story, and the correction for error was just naturally buried back on page 25 among the classified ads.

I am not blaming anybody for that. The speed with which the news must be gathered and printed makes inevitable a certain amount of that sort of thing. But the fact remains that the effect was to create the impression among housands of American citizens that the wage and hour law had over-reached itself, that it was actually going to be a detriment to labor by closing factories and creating more unemployment. First impressions often become fixed, and certain interests have done their best to capitalize upon them in this case, either to advocate the outright repeal of the Fair Labor Standards Act—as the United States Chamber of Commerce has done—or to emasculate it by restrictive amendments, which has been the technique attempted during the present session of Congress.

What do these people who are trying to wreck the act really want? Their past history certainly does not suggest that they are motivated by unmixed altruism. They aren't trying to wreck the law merely because of unwavering addition to some abstract but outworn economic theory. They are practical people, and what they really want is the right to pay their workers something less than 25 cents an hour, something less than \$11 for a forty-four-hour week, the wage and hour standards for this year.

Want Taxpayers to Help Pay Wage

Heaven knows that \$11 a week is little enough in these times. At most it represents the absolute minimum that Congress considered essential to sustain life for an American family. Yet these enemies of the law don't want to pay 25 cents an hour; they don't want to pay time and a half for overtime; certainly they don't want to be forced to pay 30 cents an hour for a forty-two-hour week, which becomes the standard after the 24th of next October, if they can help it. What they want is that the taxpayers—you and I and the public in general—should be forced to make up the difference in the form of relief between the wretched wages they are willing to pay voluntarily and the minimum essential to sustain life. They want the public to pay their wage bills for them so that they will be free to cut the throats of their responsible competitors by underbidding them on a price basis. That's what they want, no matter how hard they try to gloss over their greed by highfalutin' talk about the American way, or the beauties of rugged individualism, or "the dastardly plot at Washington to impose autocratic regulations upon American business."

The issue is not thus simply one between labor and employers. The interests and the economic and social welfare of the entire nation are involved—farmers, workers, employers, professional persons and all the rest. Are a large group of the American people—those whose wages are

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insufficient to hold body and soul together even on a bare minimum standard—to be supported in whole or in part by the contributions of the rest of the population? That state of affairs is unsound economically, socially and morally. The Fair Labor Standards Act is not in itself the complete answer to the present problems of this nation, but it does embody a fundamental principle of American democracy—a man's work should pay enough to support him.

Friends of Laborer (!) Bent on His Enslavement

There is more than one way to wreck a law. In this case the frank and honorable way would be to attack the law and work for its repeal. You might be able to respect an industrial pirate, however much you disagree with him, were he to take the position that it is nobody's business if he depresses the wages of his workers to the starvation level, that society has no right to hold him accountable for any of his acts. But you can have mighty little respect for those who, working behind the scenes to knife the wage and hour law, at the same time profess to be the friends of labor bent upon enslaving labor for labor's own good. That is the kind of opposition we have had in the last few months.

Still another danger is that enforcement may be crippled by inadequate funds. The enactment of social or labor legislation, however well conceived, is not enough. No law is of value until provision is made for its enforcement. It is relatively easy to enforce a law requiring the protection of factory machinery with safety appliances. A single trip through a factory will disclose to an inspector whether the law is being complied with or not. To enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act is a far more difficult proposition. The inspector must study the payroll records. He must interview the workers, usually in their homes, since they fear dismissal or some other form of retaliation if seen talking to the government's representative. Frequently he must stand at the factory gate at night to check up on the overtime work. He is often called upon to educate employers and employees alike as to their responsibilities and rights under the law.

To date we have received approximately 19,000 complaints of violations, and we have investigated a sizable number of them. We are nibbling away at the remainder as rapidly as we can with limited personnel and inadequate funds. But until we are able to employ a sufficient number of trained men to make inspections on a regular and systematic basis, and not solely on the basis of complaints, we are likely to continue

(Continued on Page Fifty-two)

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(Continued from Page Fifty-one)

to lose ground. In the circumstances, continued operation on a shoestring will be almost as damaging as destructive amendments.

Use of Untruthful Propaganda

They tell you that the wage and hour law is driving business into bankruptcy and throwing workers onto the street. What are the facts? Shortly before I left Washington there came to my desk a report by the Secretary of Labor showing that the number of persons employed in non-agricultural industries in May of this year was 680,000 more than were employed in May of 1938, when there was no Fair Labor Standards Act. Payrolls increased in thirty-eight states and declined in only ten—and two of the states with the greatest decline were Kentucky and West Virginia, where the bituminous coal mines were closed in May of this year.

I do not say that this improvement in the employment situation, by which millions of extra dollars are finding their way into the hands of the workers, is solely due to the Fair Labor Standards Act. I make no such claim. But, conversely, those who want to wreck the act cannot successfully maintain that the law has had the contrary effect. The figures give them the lie. Whatever the reason may be, business and labor in general both are better off today than they were a year ago, and in addition tens of thousands of workers have taken a tangible step toward complete self-support and a decent standard of living. That is modest but real progress.

I have just crossed the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with stops in some of the larger cities. The country looks good. I have not noticed or heard of any evidences of ruin even remotely traceable to the Fair Labor Standards Act. The only evidence of decay I encountered was in the minds of those citizens, fortunately small in number, who still insist that it is "natural" and "right" for a few to pocket the lion's share of our national wealth though millions of men and women and children are trampled under foot in the process. We must go further than we have yet gone if all who are willing and able to work are to have work, if our economic health is to be permanently restored.

Enlisting the Nation's Conscience

I am speaking to representatives of organized newspaper men and women of the nation gathered here. Beyond these walls I hope my voice is being heard at this moment in the homes of millions across the continent. To workers I want to say that the Fair Labor Standards Act, in a special way, is your law. You first saw the need for it and brought the rest of the nation to appreciate that need, too. That has happened so often in the realm of social legislation that we all are familiar with the pattern. Workmen's compensation, protection for women and chil-

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dren in industry, and social security were all first proposed by labor, but the conscience of the rest of the population finally was enlisted in the fight against the short-sighted opponents of these measures. Today they are all integral parts of our economic structure, appreciated and praised by everyone. In fighting so many years for this wage and hour law organized labor was not asking for something which would immeditely benefit only those within its own ranks, but for the protection of all workers, and especially those least able to defend and protect themselves. It supplements and follows the aid that in all fairness has been given the farmers in the last seven years.

The wage and hour law is on the statute books because you willed it there. The United States Chamber of Commerce didn't want it. No clamor for its enactment floated down to Congress from the citadels of big business and high finance. No organized employers came to Washington demanding this law—though I am happy to say that the more enlightened employers are now supporting it. You cannot drowse now in any confident assumption that industrial justice has been made secure for all time to come by the scratching of a pen on paper. Whether the law stays on the books or not, it will soon cease to have meaning unless vou are prepared to fight for it. That is a job no one can do for you; vou must do it yourselves.

Employers Undermining Act

To all Americans I wish to say that the Fair Labor Standards Act is now going through a phase which is experienced by every piece of social legislation. We could have predicted in advance this second attack after the passage of the law. It always occurs. In most cases the attack fails and therein lies progress. In some cases, however, the attack has succeeded because adverse interests worked quietly and quickly before the public was aware of what was happening.

Indeed, this may shortly prove to be true in the case of the wage and hour law. Forces that opposed the enactment of this measure have organized a powerful group to deprive some two million of the most sweated workers in this country of the benefits of the act. Even the President's vigorous condemnation of their proposed amendments may not hold this dime-an-hour bloc in check.

Even if the attack fails this session it will certainly be renewed during the next session, beginning in January, unless the dime-an-hour bloc, when it gets home, finds that the principle of decent pay for decent hours of work has become so firmly intrenched in the conscience of the nation that no man will dare challenge it.

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Some Animal Myths Exploded

Liar's Club trophies might well be awarded to the inventors of many fantastic yarns about animal life which have come to enjoy popular belief, according to Dr. Raymond B. Cowles, assistant professor of biology on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California.

Dr. Cowles, who spent his early life in Africa and who has devoted much time in recent years to exploring the deserts and mountains of California, has evidence to show that:

Ostriches do not bury their heads in the ground. If they wish to hide they lie down and stretch their necks out on the ground, with their eyes wide open.

Bats are not attracted to the hair. As this creature feeds on insects, it has no interest in the modern hygienic coiffure.

Snakes have no power of hypnotism. Some birds and animals "freeze" when danger is near, but they do so to hide and avoid attention. A bird fluttering on the ground in front of a snake is trying to lure it from the nest containing eggs or young birds.

Salamanders cannot live in extreme heat, much less fire. They can survive air temperatures somewhat over 70 degrees, but their surroundings must be moist, as they cannot stand dry heat.

There is no such thing as a "glass snake," the parts of which are supposed to have the power to break up and reunite. There are, however, certain species of legless lizards which have the power to drop off their tails in emergencies. Reunion is impossible.

There is nothing peculiar about the digestive tract of the Gila monster. Its poisonous bite is not due to accumulated bacteria in the creature's body, but to actual venom.

The porcupine cannot "throw" his quills. He does raise them when angry, just as a dog raises the hair on the back of his neck.

Toads cannot possibly give anyone warts. Toads do have a poison secreted by the skin which causes discomfort to humans if it touches a mucous membrane such as that of the eye or mouth.

Roadrunners do not imprison rattlesnakes with a fence of cactus. A rattlesnake would have no trouble escaping through such a barrier.

The hoop snake, which supposedly rolls down hill by grasping its tail in its mouth, is a purely inventive creature; and there is no record of the whip snake living up to its reputation for lashing a victim with its tail.

The only protection against rattlesnakes given by a horsehair rope stretched around a camp site is that it has the smell of humans on it. A barricade of used shirts and socks would serve as well.

PLAYING ON MAN'S WEAKNESS

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Phelan Park Given to Jesuits

("Riptide," Santa Cruz, May 26, 1939)

A new chapter in the unfolding history of Santa Cruz was opened this week when proud Phelan Park, traditional West Cliff drive estate of the Phelan and Sullivan families for more than two generations, was transferred by gift deed to the Jesuit order of Catholic priests, who henceforth will utilize it as a summer place and house of study for teaching members and theological students.

Deed to the beautiful eleven-acre park and residence buildings was placed in the hands of the Very Reverend Francis J. Seeliger, provincial of the California province of the Society of Jesus, by Miss Alice Doyle last Tuesday. Father Seeliger on the same date celebrated the first mass to be said on the grounds.

Until her death the home of Mrs. Richard Doyle and her family, daughter and grandchildren of the late Mrs. Alice Phelan Sullivan, the extensive grounds and buildings will be maintained in as near their original arrangement as the needs of the Jesuit order will allow, Father Seeliger said immediately following transfer of ownership.

For Priests, Students

Father Seeliger, in outlining plans of the Jesuits, said that the park would be maintained as a summer quarters for the teaching priests from the universities of Santa Clara, San Francisco and Loyola, in Los Angeles, the Jesuit high schools of St. Ignatius in San Francisco, Bellarmine in San Jose and Loyola in Los Angeles, and would provide vacation quarters for the order's 135 theological students and faculty at Alma College.

The deed conveying the stately Phelan acres to the Society of Jesus was executed by the Alice Phelan Sullivan Corporation of San Francisco. It adds, after her death, another magnificent bequest to an already long list of notable gifts to her church made throughout her lifetime by devout Mrs. Richard Doyle. Another notable Santa Cruz memorial to her faith and benevolence is the replica of original Mission Santa Cruz, presented to Holy Cross parish shortly before her death for use as an historical shrine and chapel.

Includes Ocean Beach

Included in the deed to the Jesuit order is title to a strip of cliffs and the western beach facing Phelan Park. Occupancy of the park by the religious order will commence at once, it was revealed by Father Seeliger, priests and theological students arriving during the various periods their allotted vacations permit.

Father Seeliger also disclosed that plans of the order do not contemplate activities other than for immediate members of the Jesuit organization. No lay retreats, he explained, will be held on the vacation grounds, while chapel services are contemplated only for members of the order staying on the grounds.

"The Jesuit priesthood and all its California executives are deeply

(Continued on Page Fifty-six)

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(Continued from Page Fifty-five)

Santa Cruz and its friendly citizens."

keeping pace beneath the wheels.

appreciative and touched by this magnificent gift from the Sullivan and Doyle families," Father Seeliger said. "As a mark of our respect and

gratitude we will preserve the park just as far as possible in its original condition and atmosphere. We are happy, too, to become associated with

Colorful History Phelan Park, variously rumored sold and ready for subdivision since the death of Mrs. Doyle and the departure of her husband and children

for San Francisco abodes, came into early beauty and magnificence when it was acquired in the '70s by "Jimmie" Phelan, railroad builder, pioneer and father of the late United States Senator James D. Phelan. Old-timers vie in stories of "the good old days" when the late Mr.

and Mrs. Phelan swept into Santa Cruz regularly from San Francisco, of tally-ho bright with the liveries of footmen, bugle music echoing

through the hills back of High street, and black and white coach dogs

who, as senator, entertained most of the West's personages of the day within its tree-roofed confines. Saratoga, however, boomed as a fash-

ionable homesite, and Santa Crusans later saw the young Phelans'

Recently Active Then came new heirs and a new era to Phelan Park. As the home of Richard E. Doyle and the late Mrs. Doyle and their children the park

came to be the gathering place of Santa Cruz youth. Children of the city's first families there went to school under private tutors engaged for the Doyle children and their friends. Playhouses and an open-air plunge were installed and exclusive children's parties, overseen by smart elders,

During the past few years Phelan Park, largely unattended, has

been utilized by its owners and their friends only on occasional week-

Napoleonic Cannon at Sutter's Fort Cannon, relic of Napoleon's disastrous retreat from Moscow, formed

part of the arsenal of Sutter's Fort at the start of California's gold rush. This interesting link between two of the most important historic events of the century was encountered by the W.P.A. Federal Writers

In 1841 the Russian czar ordered the abandonment of his California

colony at Fort Ross. For \$30,000 Johann Sutter bought the whole Fort

Ross property and shipped what he wanted up to his fort on the site of what is now Sacramento. Included in the shipment was an arsenal of muskets, brass pieces and cannon. These were all French weapons picked

while compiling "California: A Guide to the Golden State."

removal to the new and exclusive colony across the hills.

became routine in the estate's sylvan confines.

ends and other infrequent periods.

Death of the senior Phelans saw passage of the park to their son,

Judge

Sylvain J. Lazarus

Judge of the Superior Court

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Sidelights on P. J. McGuire

LABOR DAY, a period of play for millions, according to Stephen M. O'Keefe, N.E.A. Service correspondent, is a monument to an Irish boy, a remote stranger to the legions who enjoy the holiday he conceived and courageously sponsored.

Peter J. McGuire, "Father of Labor Day," modest figure in American history, is scarcely known throughout the nation, but in Camden, N. J., his memory is revered.

Hundreds who know of the bitter struggle waged to advance the position of organized labor annually bow in homage at his simple grave in picturesque Arlington Cemetery, near that city.

Nearly one-fourth of "Old Pete's" life was devotedly given to putting forth his idea that the workingman should have a holiday on the first Monday of September.

"Pete" struggled also for the eight-hour day and forty-hour week. He gave up his trade as a cabinet maker to make speeches abroad in the land.

Credited With Making Gompers Leader

McGuire was credited by labor leaders with being the man who pushed the late Samuel Gompers to the fore, and to the last was a warm friend of the one-time president of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers for a time lived with McGuire in Camden.

At the time Gompers was bookkeeper of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, founded by McGuire, and which had an office in Philedalphia, directly across the Delaware River.

"Old Pete" died in a small house on February 18, 1906, in his 54th year—with 2 cents in his pockets.

McGuire's Idea Called Fanciful

"Pete" McGuire was born in Dublin, Ireland, on July 6, 1852. His parents brought him to this country three years later. They settled in New York City. "Pete" was taken to school for the first time when he was 5, and ten years later he was graduated from high school. At 15 he took his first job, in a New York dry goods store.

After one year of work McGuire had saved enough money to pay his own tuition in a night school at Cooper Institute.

Like most boys of Irish parentage, his early aim in life was to master a trade. To this end he moved westward, obtaining a job in a piano factory at St. Louis, Mo.

It was while completing his apprenticeship at St. Louis that McGuire conceived the idea of a national holiday for the workingman. His idea was looked upon as a fanciful dream, scarely worthy of discussion even among his fellow workers. Friends of "Old Pete" later were wont to say that the downright ridicule which greeted his suggestion for a workers' holiday undoubtedly spurred him to strive the harder to put forth his plan.

Underwent "Torture" for His Dream

McGuire walked from town to town, addressing a scant few here and hundreds there.

"There are no words that I can assemble to describe fully the torture Dad endured in those days," declared his son, Peter J. McGuire of Collingswood, near Camden. "He gave up his job to promote his idea among workingmen. He was 'broke' and often had neither food (Continued on Page Fifty-eight)

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(Continued from Page Fifty-seven)

nor a place to sleep. People called him a crazy man. Some demanded he be thrown into jail.

For twelve troublesome years he campaigned almost continuously, doggedly determined to carry on with little or no aid and against discouraging circumstances. The long drive ended in 1894, when Congress legalized Labor Day. Thus, enactment of the law took place nineteen years after the stolid wood carver conceived the idea which today provides freedom from toil for one day to millions of men, women and youth throughout the nation.

New Travel Era Forecast

Increased efforts toward completion of the International Pacific Highway and a new era in travel development between the countries of the western hemisphere are forecast as tangible results of the recent Inter-American Travel Congress in San Francisco. Steps are being taken to keep the Congress functioning between biennial sessions, with a permanent secretary. The next meeting will be held at Mexico City in 1941.

The San Francisco session was attended by leading figures in travel activities of the United States, Canada, Mexico and the nations of Central and South America. Delegates returned home to work for achievement of the program laid down at the congress for breaking international travel barriers. Highway development, reduction of border red tape and the general servicing of motor tourist travel are among the principal aims.

The International Pacific Highway, eventually to extend from Alaska to the southernmost tip of South America, is already open from Hazelton, B. C., 800 miles north of Vancouver, through the United States to many miles south of the Mexican border. Rough trails, fair road and good highway south of Guaymas make it passable to and beyond Mexico City. Many other long stretches are completed and open in Central and South America.

Unsettled conditions abroad, increased motor car use and improved facilities for vacationing in the Americas were among reasons cited at the congress for greater travel on this hemisphere. Discussion of motoring questions was led by representatives of the American Automobile Association, California State Automobile Association, Automobile Club of Southern California, and affiliates of the Western Automobile Clubs Conference.

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Success of Printers' Home By A. H. HOLLAND, Librarian

The Union Printers' Home was the first institution of its kind to be established in all the world, and throughout the forty-seven years of its existence it has developed mightily with the progress of the world. In the beginning the International Typographical Union acquired eighty acres of barren land on a bald hill overlooking Colorado Springs, Colo., and just outside the city limits. This land was devoid of vegetation—the habitat of horned toads and rattlesnakes. The initial building cost was about sixty thousand dollars. The first modest unit of the now magnificent main building was completed in 1892 and the Home dedicated that year, when one lonely printer presented himself as a resident. The physical set-up of the Home at the present time lacks nothing of being magnificent. Those first eighty acres of arid land have been made to blossom like a rose, and approximately two hundred acres of land have been added to the original holdings. Of buildings, there are now more than half a dozen. The original main building has been increased to four times its original size. In addition there are fine fire-proof dormitory and sanatorium buildings, each with a housing capacity of one hundred residents. Then there is a modern heating plant and laundry, large cow barns and poultry houses. The Home in its present state represents an investment of about eight and one-half million dollars. There are seventeen acres of lawn and flowers surrounding the buildings and sloping gently to the west in a wide expanse to the front gate of the institution. The landscaping has been well planned, and during the summer months presents a vista of sylvan beauty. Towering elm, ash, cottonwood and many other varieties of trees, including stately pines and spruce and ornamental shrubs, are grouped or scattered over the landscape to the best scenic advantage. Everywhere there are splashes of brilliant colors—flower beds of artistic design, with hundreds of varieties of luxuriant blooming plants. Rock gardens and rustic bird baths adorn the lawn and the Home grounds have become a bird refuge. Many species of feathered songsters enliven the summer day. Every year there are propagated in the Home greenhouse more than fifty thousand plants for the express purpose of being transplanted about the first of June. Unfortunately the growing season here is very short, ordinarily about three months. It is calculated and evident by results that the Home makes the most of those months. However, attempts at dry land farming here are productive of a minimum of good results, with only an occasional year when feed roughage crops are grown to advantage; notwithstanding that, year after year the best effort of the Home management is put forth in this direction; but it usually fails to rain and the crops are naturally not very good. Experience teaches that practically nothing can be raised in this section without irrigation. There is kept at the Home a herd of approximately 100 high-grade Holsteins; thousands of chickens produce thousands of dozens of eggs during the year, and about 100 hogs are kept, which produce much food for Home consumption.

Tuberculosis Sanatorium

The Home now has approximately four hundred residents, while thousands have passed through the institution since its dedication. Originally intended as a home for aged printers, there is also maintained a modern tuberculosis sanatorium and hospital to give care to those who are ill. Hundreds of residents have been restored to health by the treatment received from the Home medical staff, which is composed of regular practitioners and specialists of good standing in their profession. Hundreds have passed away here and are buried in Evergreen Cemetery or were returned to their home cities for burial. Memorial services

(Continued on Page Sixty)

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(Continued from Page Fifty-nine)

were held for each of the departed according to the church denomination of his choice. In May of each year Memorial Day as designated by the International Typographical Union is observed at the Home with solemn and impressive services in memory of those who passed away during the year. The material requirements of the residents of the Home are supplied in a thorough and understanding manner.

Food served daily is good, nourishing and of great variety. The service is prompt and ample. The splendid hospitality of the Home is well known and thousands of meals are furnished to visiting members yearly. Residents are provided with respectable and serviceable clothing—as good as the ordinary human being on the outside may want or mayhap can afford. Individual rooms are steam-heated, clean and comfortable, and beds furnished with good springs, mattresses, blankets and linen. In fact, here may be found all the comforts and conveniences of most private homes.

The Home's Social Life

The social side of Home life is pleasant and highly agreeable. Public entertainment is held in the neat Home auditorium, seating more than four hundred persons, with commendable frequency. There is a showing of talking pictures of popular film productions on the Home screen weekly. Each Sunday afternoon there are church services, conducted by clergymen of the different church denominations of Colorado Springs. Social and card parties are given at intervals during the year, sponsored by the Home management, which are largely attended and thoroughly enjoyed. A large recreation room is provided, where residents may while away their time with chess, cards, billiards and pool. Outdoor amusement may be obtained from croquet, shuffleboard and on the tennis courts; besides there is a golf course of sorts on the green nearby, outside the Home grounds; while Prospect Lake, about a half mile distant, provides a place for fishing and swimming. The greatest source of satisfaction to the majority of the residents, especially those confined to their rooms by illness, is the Home library of about fifteen thousand volumes. The diversity of subjects provided by the library is calculated to satisfy every taste for reading. It thus appears that there is ample entertainment for every mood or whim of the individual resident.

Every Member a Stockholder

The title to the Home is vested in a close corporation, the officers of the corporation being officers of the International Typographical Union, and every one of the eighty-one thousand members of the union is an equal shareholder in this corporation. It is impossible for outside interests to acquire a montary claim in the conduct of the Home's affairs. The support of the Home is obtained by an assessment of 40 cents a month on each of the members of the International Typographical Union. Gradually there is being built an endowment fund for the Home. Some liberal bequests to swell this fund have been received in the past, mostly from printers. It is gratifying to note that our international president, Claude M. Baker, announced that "the past year has been the most successful in the entire history of the Home." This is largely due to the fact that those intrusted with the affairs of the Home have continually and wisely planned for the future, carrying out a program of expansion and improvement. A two hundred thousand dollar project of building changes is well under way, which includes the fire-proofing of three units of the main building structure. Not only will this improvement safeguard the lives of the residents, but save hundreds of dollars of insurance annually.

Many of the uninitiated have the idea that the Home is supported by the state or in some mysterious way other than giving the entire credit of this magnificent Home's existence to a labor union. The International Typographical Union brooks no interference from outside parties in the affairs of the Home.

The International Typographical Union is proud of the Home, proud of its old-age pension, proud of its mortuary benefit, proud of its achievements for better working conditions and higher wages, proud of its age and self-sufficiency and more than proud that it has a reputation for honesty of purpose and keeping inviolate at all times its promises and contracts.

Elaborate Medical Equipment

The Home would be a great asset to any community. It has more than one hundred and fifty employees. The medical staff consists of a chief of staff, four resident physicians, surgeon, dentist, rhinologist, ophthalmologist, X-ray and laboratory technicians, nineteen nurses and eleven orderlies. Other regular employees are accounting and secretarial, dietitian, cooks, waitresses, laundry and heating plant workers, greenhouse and lawn men, farmers, dairymen and poultrymen, painters, carpenters, janitors. Salaries range upward of fourteen thousand dollars monthly, and the total maintenance cost was \$351,000 last year.

So far as possible the Home management employs only members of organized labor, and buys union-produced goods and supplies. The International Typographical Union is mindful of its allied printing trades crafts and lends them help and encouragement, while taking a lively interest and helpful attitude toward organized labor in every form of endeavor.

The affairs of the Union Printers' Home are directed by a board of trustees, now constituted as follows: Claude M. Baker, president, Indianapolis, Ind.; Woodruff Randolph, secretarytreasurer, Indianapolis, Ind.; William R. Lucas, vice-president, Toronto, Canada; trustees, James H. Fairclough, Brookline, Mass.; Fred S. Walker, Washington, D. C.; J. C. Kane, Louisville, Ky.; F. L. Pferdesteller, Denver, Colo., and Home Agent William F. Cantwell, Worcester, Mass. Fairclough and Walker will be succeeded in November of this year by Roy T. Baker of Denver, Colo., and John W. Ogg of Springfield, Ohio, elected at the last general election of the International Typographical Union.

Capable and Sympathetic Direction

The Home is governed by a superintendent and matron. Mr. and Mrs. James McCoy have officiated in this capacity for nearly eleven years and have done a good job of it. McCoy has supervised the great building program at the institution and directed the internal affairs of the Home during the epoch of its greatest growth and development. He is a man of acknowledged ability in many lines. Especially is he watchful and concerned about the health of the residents. Mrs. McCoy is an estimable woman, kind and helpful, and concerned vitally with the personal desires of all residents.

We have had visitors from every state in the Union, the provinces of Canada, the British Isles, South America, Europe and Asia. All of these expressed themselves as amply repaid for the effort it took to see the Home. Members of the International Typographical Union especially should regard it as a duty and a privilege to see their Home at least once. Members of the International Typographical Union should see their Home first as a solemn duty as well as a great and lasting privilege. It is the greatest humanitarian institution in the world, sponsored by comparatively a small group of the world's citizenry.

Workers Buy Mansion

Never was there a house-warming such as was witnessed near Cold Springs Harbor, L. I., recently. Nearly 20,000 employees of New York City's sanitary department—street cleaners, garb-

(Continued on Page Sixty-two)

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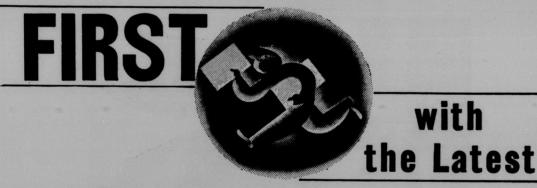


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(Continued from Page Sixty-one)

age collectors, sewage workers, etc.—took possession of the palatial home and 200-acre grounds of the late Banker Otto H. Kahn and dedicated it as a retreat for active or retired members of the department in need of rest and convalescent care.

The property, for years one of the show places of this aristocratic section, was purchased with funds gathered by the workers' welfare organization, the larger part by a baseball team.

The banker's widow set the price at \$100,000, saying: "I would be heartbroken to sell this place at such a price to any individual. But you can see I'm happy, can't you?"

Gilbert W. Kahn and Roger W. Kahn, sons, were present as guests. They thanked the workers for "the privilege of attending such a magnificent affair." Gilbert commented on "the courage, foresight and brilliant work" that made the undertaking possible.

The home and grounds are to be maintained in substantially their present condition. Later one of the largest swimming pools in the land is to be constructed, as well as several hundred cottages.

Illustrative of the pride of the workers in their property, it was noted that, although thousands of happy persons trampled through the building and grounds, not a knicknack was disturbed nor was a flower in the formal garden harmed.

Rich snobs who live in the vicinity, including former Secretary of State Stimson, are protesting against having the workers as neighbors, but it is difficult to see what they can do about it.

Science "Pinch Hits" for Nature

Because Old Mother Nature failed to provide "ear lids" to shut out unwanted noise, science is urging the adoption of ear stoppers to eliminate the clang and clatter of the modern world.

Dr. Vern O. Knudsen, professor of physics on the Los Angeles campus of the University of California, suggests that ear defenders can perform a highly beneficial service in saving ears and nerves from the injurious effects of air-borne noise.

"The need for protection against the injurious effects of noise is not adequately appreciated," says Dr. Knudsen, "either by engineers or by health officials.

"It is well known that prolonged exposure to the noises incident to many occupations—riveting, pneumatic drilling, forging, weaving, etc.—results in permanent loss of hearing. Even a single explosive sound may rupture the eardrum and do irreparable damage to the inner ear."

Dr. Knudsen points out that some authorities maintain that 25 per cent of all cases of nerve or cochlear impairments of hearing result from exposure to occupational noise. No one engaged for as long as five years in noisy work escapes impairment of hearing.

"There is also ample evidence," he went on, "that noise robs millions of city dwellers of quiet leisure and restful sleep. Few indeed can escape from the nocturnal noises of neighbors' cats, dogs, radios, and even social gatherings, or from the traffic of nearby automobiles, trucks, street cars and buses. The resulting toll society pays in the single item of disturbed sleep is unbelievably great."

Ear stoppers or ear defenders are the most effective means of eliminating noise, says Dr. Knudsen, even though little has been accomplished in their development or use.

GARNER'S NEIGHBORS

Only 9 per cent of the Democratic voters in Vice-President Garner's home state constituency in Amarillo favor him as a presidential candidate, a poll taken by the New York "Daily News"-Chicago "Tribune" Press Service in this typical Texas city reveals. Over 50 per cent of the members of the low-income group in Uvalde, Garner's home town, were found by the newsmen to oppose the leader of the anti-labor bloc in Congress.

Fur Hat Industry Hazards

Horrible maladies which menace workers in the fur felt hat industry are disclosed in a report just prepared by the United States Public Health Service and the Connecticut State Department of Health.

These workers constantly breathe in fumes from mercury compounds used in the preparation of hats, and some of them, after being exposed for years to the vapors, develop a constant trembling, known to the trade as "hatters' shakes."

An exhaustive investigation of the effects of these working conditions was conducted by state and federal health agencies for fifteen months at five plants in Danbury, Conn. That is the city famous in labor history for the "Danbury hatters' case," in which nearly 200 workers, in 1908, were fined over \$250,000 under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for a strike and boycott waged against anti-labor firms. The entire labor movement rallied to their cause and paid the fine.

In the present inquiry a staff of medical and engineering experts examined over 500 workers. Full co-operation was given by the American Federation of Labor Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

The experts found that over 11 per cent of those now employed are suffering from various stages of the mercurial poisoning. In some crafts the proportion of the victims was declared to be as high as one out of four workers.

"Hatters' shakes" were described as the most serious result of breathing the mercury-laden air. In other instances skin ailments arise, along with general nervousness, insomnia and loss of appetite. Some of the victims have mental disturbances, it was reported by both the union and the investigators.

The Public Health Service made two important recommendations to correct the situation. It suggested that, as a temporary safeguard, better ventilation systems should be installed. As a permanent solution, it is proposed that manufacturing processes be overhauled to eliminate the use of mercury. Other substances can be utilized in the preparation of the hats, it declared. The Health Service also announced that more reports will follow, giving details of the ravages suffered by the workers.

President Max Zaritsky of the union praised the report and revealed that, on the basis of the findings, the union intended to carry on unremitting battle to eradicate mercury poisoning in the industry.—"Labor."



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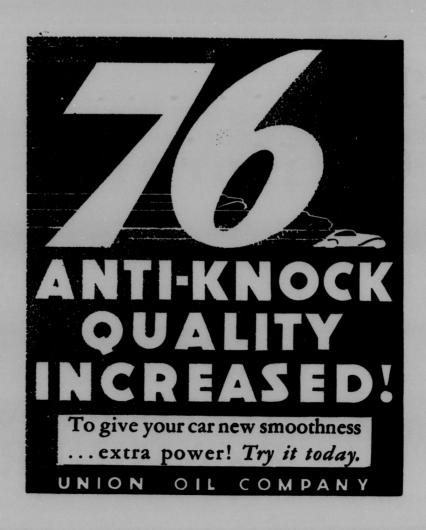
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Scottish Co-operatives

(Co-op League News Service)

The co-operatives in Scotland, with 900,000 heads of families as members, lead the co-operatives of the world in percentage of membership, in sales per member, and in the amount of goods produced in co-operative factories for co-operative members, according to Neil S. Beaton, president of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, in an interview at the Co-op Center, 136 East Forty-fourth street, New York, recently.

"Three-fifths of the families in Scotland are now members of the co-operatives, which do 15 per cent of all retail trade in the country," Beaton declared. One-quarter of Scotland's milk is handled through co-operative societies, 22 per cent of the coal, 20 per cent of the bread, and 28 per cent of the meat trade is done by the co-ops. "The battle of the future," Beaton said, "will be between the co-operatives and the chain stores."

The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society owns factories producing boots and shoes, hosiery, raincoats, top hats, linen, blankets, tweeds, linoleum, jams, coffees, confections, bicycles, radios, furniture and other household supplies. Last year these factories produced \$35,000,000 worth of goods, while retail co-operative societies reported sales of \$112,000,000—an increase of \$6,200,000 over the sales for 1937.

Beaton pointed out that all of the 14,500 employees of the Scottish Co-operative Society and the 16,000 employees of retail co-operatives are members of their respective trade unions, that the co-ops provide vacations with pay, and sick leave, and require that all employees retire at 65 years on pensions paid by the co-operatives.

The co-operative electric light bulb factory, just completed in Glasgow and owned jointly by the Scottish and Swedish co-operatives, was scheduled to be dedicated when Beaton and the other members of the Scottish deputation returned to

their home country, August 15. Beaton was accompanied on his American tour by John MacKenzie, a director of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, and David Muir, manager of the co-operative flour mills.

"A new venture in co-operative business will be launched the first of October," Beaton said, "when co-operatives will finance the installment purchase of furniture, radios, phonographs, bicycles and other durable goods. It is expected that at least \$5,000,000 worth of goods will be purchased on this plan during the coming year.

"The double taxation on co-operatives levied by the national government has acted as a boomerang, creating sentiment in favor of the co-ops and stimulating their trade," Beaton said. In addition to regular property taxes and individual income taxes, the co-ops are assessed a tax of 27½ per cent on all income transferred to reserves or used to purchase new equipment.

The itinerary of the Scottish co-op leaders was from New York to Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Denver, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago, Columbus and other important centers of co-operative activity before sailing on August 15. Beaton was a featured speaker at the Institute of Co-operation in Chicago, August 9 and 10.

AIDING THE HANDICAPPED

Recognizing its responsibility to the state to give constructive aid to the physically handicapped whenever possible, a state examination for saleswoman, products of the blind, to be held on September 23, is restricted to women with not less than 10 per cent nor more than 20 per cent vision, Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, announces. Applications must be on file by September 16 and may be secured by writing to or calling at 108 State building, San Francisco; 1025 P street, Sacramento, or 401 State building, Los Angeles.

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Highlights of Exposition

TWENTY-FIVE nations, the Philippine Commonwealth and Hawaii, all represented at the Golden Gate International Exposition, furnish Treasure Island with a glamorous array of exotic pavilions and colorful displays.

The Territory of Hawaii occupies its own pavilion, built to typify native Polynesian life. The Netherlands East Indies has a spacious pagoda redolent of the atmosphere of the "Spice Islands." Norway's building is a reproduction of a Norwegian ski lodge, and Japan's medieval castle stresses the cultural, industrial and tourist sides of Japanese life.

Johore is in a replica of the Johore Dewan, or council house, with a display featuring tourism and big-game hunting. French Indo-China's two-story building, fabricated in Saigon, is a popular attraction, and France has an elaborate pavilion for a display of arts and crafts, de luxe trades and travel.

The Philippines and Australasia

The Philippine Commonwealth is represented by a Spanish Colonial Pavilion; Australia's pavilion presents unusual flora and fauna found "down under," and Peru's building traces the roots of modern civilization back to pre-Inca times. Italy's elaborate marble palace stresses travel and tourism.

Other nations exhibiting in their own buildings include Argentina, Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Ecuador, Colombia and Panama. An Arts and Crafts Pavilion represents Mexico. In the International Hall exhibits represent Denmark, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and Holland: British Columbia, although a foreign governmental unit, is exhibiting in the Hall of Western States.

China is represented by a million-dollar village on the Gayway, sponsored by San Francisco Chinese, and Scotch Village and Estonian Village likewise unofficially represent their countries.

Central theme structure among all these contrasting cultures is Pacific House. Many international congresses have been held here during 1939, with commissions from many countries assembled to discuss problems and plans of mutual importance.

Industrial and Scientific Exhibits

More than 350 outstanding American industries are exhibiting at the Golden Gate International Exposition, either in their own buildings or with splendid displays in the great exhibit palaces.

The Palace of Foods and Beverages dramatizes the food and drink industry, following individual products from the field to the table, and an innovation in World's Fair technique is the Vacationland Building. It is "all outdoors brought under one roof."

In the great Hall of Science thirty of America's leading research laboratories are represented, including those of the Mayo Clinic, Jackson Clinic, American Medical Association and universities from Harvard to Stanford. Here the emphasis is on the science of sound living, the removal of

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The Bank of America maintains a complete branch bank, staffed with linquists, so that visitors from whatever nation may transact business in their native tongue. Ford Motor Company has invested more than \$500,000 in its building and in elaborate automotive displays, and National Cash Register's building is an enormous cash register that "rings up" the millions as they enter the World's Fair gates.

The Christian Science group erected a building and the Christian Business Men's Committee houses its dramatic display in a modern Le Tourneau steel house.

The stories of steel, petroleum and motor transportation are told in their respective exhibits and every pleasure of modern living from tea making to television is on display

The visitor to the Exposition has an exceptionally wide range of amusing shows to choose from, an array of daring rides, unique theatrical performances and entertainment guaranteed to suit all tastes.

Amusements and Entertainment

Dominant feature of the gayer side of the Exposition is the Gayway forty acres of fun in an area dedicated to amusement and entertainment.

Here Ripley's "Believe It or Not Odditorium," with its almost unbelievable human oddities, attracts a constant crowd; Henry Clive's Temple of Mystery presents the famed Hindu rope trick; 'headless girl" presents a baffling achievement in illusion and Miss America displays her most pulchritudinous self. Here spin the Ferris Wheels, the Lindy Loop, the Midget Autos and devices to provide a thousand thrills. Here are Laff Land, the Snake Show, Singer's Midgets and Sally Rand's Nude Ranch.

Here are the million-dollar Chinese Village, the Children's Village and the restaurants of a score of countries, including Philippine, Esthonian, Chinese, Japanese, Dutch, Russian, Balinese, French, Italian, Scotch and many others.

A short distance away is the "Cavalcade of the Golden West," playing on the largest outdoor stage in the world. Horses and stage coaches tear through the scenes and railroad trains steam across the stage in a colorful pageant depicting 400 years of Western history. Staged by August Vollmann, and written by Arthur Linkletter, "Cavalcade of the Golden West" is a ringing Exposition success, with many performances sold out in advance.

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Ziegfeld Follies, playing in the California Auditorium. J. J. Shubert produced the show, which is now having its premiere showing on Treasure Island, later to be taken to Broadway. Many other top-flight shows are scheduled.

Picturesque County Buildings

Exposition visitors have been quick to appreciate the forethought shown in grouping the various Calfoirnia counties exhibit buildings in a single, well-planned area, making possible a comprehensive study of these presentations with a minimum of travel.

There are in all nine picturesque buildings, each of a style in keeping with the territory concerned, and housing extensive exhibits covering the following county groups: Redwood Empire, Mission Trails counties, Shasta-Cascade, Alameda-Contra Costa, Los Angeles, Sacramento-Lake Tahoe region, San Joaquin, southern California, Alta California and San Francisco counties.

With a total of fifty-eight counties comprising the state roll, it would have been manifestly unfeasible to provide separate exhibits for each, thus it was with this view that the counties were grouped as they naturally lie in geographical

The group is found in the southeast section of the World's Fair Island, bordering the picturesque, flower-banked and flag-lined Lake of the Nations.

Designated as the California Hospitality Building, the dominant California structure fully lives up to its name. Aside from the beauty and diversity of the decorations and exhibits, this building is designed, furnished and equipped for the entertainment and comfort of visitors in a manner truly and traditionally befitting.

The main corridors are lined with excellent examples of art by California artists, and on the high-rounded ceilings of a main rotunda are frescoes with large scale maps of the world and of California

The California Hospitality House, flanked by the San Francisco Building, forms the apex from which the counties buildings radiate. Inside them are displayed the wealth of California and its diversified agriculture, industries, scenic and recreational atractions

Hall of Western States

Industrial and travel features, scenic and recreation attractions of the entire West are compressed in one great building—the Hall of Western States

Here ten colorful commonwealths and the province of British Columbia display their wealth and wonders to the world in a building which faces three sides of an open court on the broad Concourse of Commonwealth. Represented are Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Utah, Wyoming and British Columbia. Individual rooms accommodate each exhibit and Oregon has an extensive area given over to a display of wild life.

The vast open court contains one of the most remarkable undertakings on Treasure Island, the largest relief map in the world. It embodies the eleven Western States and British Columbia, is

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100 x 110 feet and is composed of more than 2000 separate sections. It is viewed from a bridge which crosses its breadth and from which may be seen lighted cities and airways, principal highways, railroads and waterways, power projects and national parks,

The California section is devoted to a detailed presentation of the great Central Valley Water Project, while the Arizona, Nevada and Utah rooms comprise colorful exhibits of Indian relics and works of Indian handicraft as well as the agricultural, industrial and scenic features of those states.

Idaho shows Arrowhead Dam, with an active waterfall that is very effective; Montana's walls are lined with big game exhibits; a realistic ocean roars with the breaking of its surf in the Oregon room; Colorado has a revolving replica of Pike's Peak; Washington displays its Rainier National Park; Wymoing shows off its famous dude ranches, and British Columbia likes to tell the world about its fish and game.

The "Golden West" is thus comprehensively shown to millions of World's Fair visitors.

The Marvelous Art Exhibit

The Palace of Fine and Liberal Arts of the Exposition houses the largest and finest collection of arts works ever assembled in America—and this record probably will not be broken for a long time.

Restrictive legislation which has been placed in effect in several countries will make the removal of many of the most valuable collections from their own nation impossible hereafter.

Assembled in four divisions, the \$35,000,000 worth of art exhibits have been grouped under the headings of European, Decorative Arts, Pacific Cultures, and Contemporary Art.

In addition to the American displays, the governments of Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and other countries have installed world-famous masterpieces dated from the fourteenth to nineteenth centuries.

To the original exhibits were recently added twenty-eight new paintings representative of contemporary art in Great Britain and Switzerland, and fourteen Flemish paintings, valued at \$1,500,-000.

In the European section the visitor will find such art treasures as Botticelli's "Birth of Venus," Raphael's "Madonna of the Chair," Titian's "Portrait of Paul III," and Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child with Young St. John."

There are a dozen paintings from Belgium never before shown outside of Europe, and fourteen works of Van Gogh, of which only two have been shown in this country.

In the Contemporary Art section are examples of present day art from the United States, Australia, Canada, Mexico and twelve European countries, with 831 artists represented. A whole gallery has been set aside for Historical American Paintings.

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Labor Board Ruling Menaces Craft Unions

In a decision dated July 29, 1939, a majority opinion of the National Labor Relations Board refused to permit the locals of the Operating Engineers' Union, the Firemen and Oilers' Brotherhood, and the Electrical Workers' Brotherhood, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, whose members are employed by the American Can Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be regarded as separate units in negotiating agreements with the company. The Labor Board split on the decision. Board members E. S. Smith and W. M. Leiserson handed down a majority opinion against the A.F.L. unions. Chairman J. W. Madden dissented from the opinion of the majority.

Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the A.F.L., declared in a statement that the majority opinion strikes at the elemental structure of the A.F.L. and subjects the rights of craft unions to the personal preference of individual members of the Labor Board.

"The National Labor Relations Board, in the American Can Company case, decided July 29, 1939, has dealt the A.F.L. craft unions their latest and most crushing blow," Judge Padway said.

"All the apprehension and fear of the eventual engulfment of craft unions by Board decree, which gave rise to the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the A.F.L., have now been realized.

"The doctrine is laid down that once an industrial unit has been established for an entire plant, and the industrial organization has obtained a contract, such unit will be left undisturbed for all time, though the contract has expired, and regardless of the wishes of even 100 per cent of the craft workers employed in the plant. Chairman Madden vigorously dissented from this decision.

"Board Member Leiserson went so far as to state that the Wagner Act foreclosed the Board from designating a craft unit after a contract had once been entered into between the company and the industrial unit.

"This reasoning was too much even for Board Member Edwin Smith. However, Board Member Smith agreed with the conclusion on the basis of his famous Allis Chalmers Company dissent to the effect that the industrial unit is preferable.

Chairman Madden Dissents

"As a result, craft organizations can be certain as long as Edwin Smith is on the Board and as long as Board Member Leiserson retains his present view, 'the craft form of organization is for all practical purposes denied the right to exist,' as Chairman Madden states in his dissent.

"This devastating decision and its injustice is forcefully pointed out by Chairman Madden in the following portion of his dissent:

"'Thirdly, I think the proposed distinction works out unfairly in practical effect. It means that where a craft union obtains an exclusive bargaining contract the industrial union may never-

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theless, by taking away the membership of the craft union, merge the craft unit with the industrial unit.

"If the industrial union fails in its first attempts it may nevertheless continue its efforts. But once the industrial union has obtained an exclusive contract on a plant-wide basis, either by organizing before the advent of the craft union or by capturing the craft union's majority in a later election, thereafter the craft employees are irrevocably part of the industrial unit.

'The effect is, therefore, to crystallize the industrial form of organization and prevent the craft employees from ever thereafter changing their minds.

Decision Justifies A.F.L. Amendments

"No more dramatic illustration has been presented of the manner in which, under the vague, indeterminate, broad discretion of the Board over units given by the present act, the rights of craft unions depend completely on the personal preference of the individual members of the Board.

"No greater proof than this case is necessary to justify the amendment proposed by the A.F.L. whereby the vital decision of whether or not craft workers shall constitute a separate unit is left to those most directly concerned—the craft workers themselves-and not to the whimsical inclinations or economic views of members of the Board.

"The case is a striking demonstration that the greatly cherished right at autonomy of organized labor is threatened by the present language of Section 9(c) of the National Labor Relations Act. Unless that language is changed many craft unions can look forward to ultimate destruction."

I.L.O. at New York Fair

Work of the International Labor Office at Geneva is shown at an exhibit at the New York World's Fair, in the Education and Science Building, a short distance from the central theme-the Perisphere and Trylon. The exhibit is worthy of the attention of every member of organized labor who visits the fair.

Included in the exhibit is an illuminated map of the world showing the countries which are members of the International Labor Organization, and indicating by a series of colored lights the countries which have ratified international labor treaties. Above the map is a photo-mural of the International Labor Office building and grounds, with a view of Lake Geneva on one side and of Mont Blanc on the other. Inscribed on either side of the map are quotations from the International Labor charter.

A panel on one side of the booth gives the principles on which the I.L.O. is founded. On the opposite wall another panel shows the state of ratification of I.L.O. conventions. An historical account of the International Labor Organization is given pictorially by means of a mechanical book

There is a philatelic collection showing various stamps which have been issued by the Swiss government for the International Labor Organization

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EXbrook 4741-4752 62 FIRST STREET San Francisco since its establishment in 1919; also photographs of the three men who have served as directors of the I.L.O.—Albert Thomas of France, Harold Butler of Great Britain and John G. Winant of the United States, the present director. There are also photographs showing the interior of the International Labor Office building in Geneva, with scenes of special interest; as the Gompers room, established in honor of Sampel Gompers, former president of the American Federation of Labor, who presided over the session of the Peace Conference Commission at which the International Labor Organization was created.

A special feature of the exhibit are photostatic reproductions of the original documents concerned with United States membership in the International Labor Organization. These include the joint congressional resolution accepting membership for this country and the proclamation by President Roosevelt on September 10, 1934, announcing the membership of the United States in the International Labor Organization.

Samples of the various publications issued by the I.L.O. and pamphlets describing the work of the organization are on exhibit.

An interesting part of the exhibit are the colored wooden statistical charts which were sent from the central office in Geneva, comparing industrial production, wholesale prices, imports and exports, cost of living and unemployment in different countries.

A representative of the Washington office is in attendance at the booth to explain the exhibit and the work of the International Labor Organization.

Permanent Progress Is Not Made by Force

By WILLIAM GREEN

The American Federation of Labor is based upon a philosophy of voluntarism—that is, the organization has no power to compel any union or person to do anything. Trade unions realize that force does not lead to permanent progress, but only realization of the value of better methods and better agencies. Membership and compliance with regulations are the result of voluntary decision, directed by enlightened self-interest. Because the union renders valuable service, it retains its membership.

The worker needs the union just as the individual union needs the support and co-operation of other unions in the same kind of work. Similarly unions in one trade or industry need the co-operation of other groups of workers.

Related interests are the strong ties that bring workers into unions—mutual help and service are what keep them in. Intelligent understanding of the welfare of the whole group is the disciplinary power that imposes policies and rules.

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"Aims of labor unions are not always understood. Labor has not always done a very good job of selling its organization to the general public: it has not told the public of the many benefits our unions give to members.

"Long before social security, old age pensions, and unemployment legislation gave workers some little help in these matters, our unions recognized these needs. Homes have been established-paid for out of unions dues-where aged and infirm members are provided for by some of our unions. Others of our unions take care of their old and infirm members in other ways. Then the unions have provided sick benefits. They have helped to relieve widows and orphans by providing death benefits when the union wageearner was taken from them. All during the depression, the printing trades unions paid out of their savings sums of money amounting to over four millions of dollars to relieve their unemployed fellow union members, thus relieving the community of the burden of providing financial assistance. The only place unorganized employees can go for such help is to the Community Chest or some other charitable organization or to the government.

"Member unions of the Allied Printing Trades Council also provide courses in apprentice training, by mail and otherwise hold examinations, and give to apprentices helpful training on their own time, which they can get from no other source. In this way, apprentices are helped to become competent and efficient journeymen.

"At union headquarters recreation rooms, libraries and information services are provided for members, and constant watchfulness over employee interests is the duty of our elected and paid officials. The printing trades unions have been working for the benefit of employees in the industry for many generations.

"A study of the constitution and laws of the printing trades unions will reveal much that is done in the interest of social welfare, and how our unions function under a strictly democratic form of government for the benefit of the membership which numbers many thousands in this locality, and runs into the hundreds of thousands throughout the United States and Canada.

-American Pressman

Progressive Finland

Finland is advertising liberty. The Finlandia male chorus, now traveling through the United States, is giving this country some of the best music it ever heard. But in what may be called the prospectus of these magnificent concerts is given a plain, clear account of some of the things that Finland has done with the brief term of liberty which she has enjoyed since she declared her independence on December 6, 1917.

In these twenty years of liberty elementary schools in Finland have more than doubled their attendance, and multiplied their facilities nearly by three. The high school attendance was 26,000

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in 1917 and 51,000 in 1937. Enrollment at the university was 3215 in 1917 and 6434 in 1937.

In the first year of freedom Finland adopted land reforms whose results have been astounding. Before that there were 195,000 independent farmers in Finland; in 1937 there were just under 300,000. In the same time the value of farm crops has almost doubled. The wheat crop of the country was 6200 tons in 1917 and 208,600 tons in 1937.

Animal farming has rather more than kept pace with grain farming, though it cannot match the output of the wheat fields. "During the period of independence the output of eggs has increased fivefold, of butter almost threefold; and cheese is produced in quantities almost five times as great as in 1917."

Industry has kept pace with farming, though one could wish more facts on how Finnish workers have shared in the gains. In 1917, 105,000 persons were employed in Finnish industries; and in 1937, 208,000. But the value of output in 1917 was less than five billion marks and in 1937 more than twenty-one billion marks. Unquestionably the worker of Finland is better off, probably very much better off, under a free republic than under czardom; but is he getting his share of the prosperity that liberty has brought?

No part of Finland goes quite so far north as the tip of Norway; but in average latitude Finland is farther north than any other independent state. Its climate is modified by the Gulf Stream, like that of the rest of the Scandinavian peninsula. It contains 135,000 square miles, a trifle more than half the acreage of Texas; its people number about 3,800,000, 90 per cent of whom speak Finnish and 10 per cent Swedish. Both are official languages; and Finland has not been threatened or bullied by either of her strong neighbors, Sweden or Russia.

Seamen's Minimum Age

As adjournment of the recent session of Congress neared, President Roosevelt recommended enactment of a law fixing minimum ages for seamen in the merchant marine.

'I heartily recommend enactment of this proposed legislation, for it will extend still further our frontiers of social progress by erecting additional safeguards against employment of the youth of our nation at immature ages," Roosevelt said in a message to Congress.

The President transmitted a report from Secretary Hull on an international agreement and a bill drafted by an inter-departmental committee to implement the agreement.

The bill would fix a minimum age of 16 years for seamen on small vessels and of 18 years for those on large vessels, or serving in certain other maritime employments considered hazardous or detrimental to the health of young workers.

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COUNTY RECORDER

Facing the Facts

With PHILIP PEARL

So many things have been happening in the past week that we've had to do a lot of traveling between Washington, Atlantic City and New York to keep up with them.

From Atlantic City came the best news in a long while. That is not only our own characterization but also the considered opinion of the press and public. We refer, of course, to the far-reaching and progressive plan adopted by the executive council of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for banishing all jurisdictional strikes in the construction industry.

No greater step could be taken by organized labor in the self-determination of its own problems. Henceforth it is provided that jurisdictional disputes will be settled without any interruption of work.

This step was hailed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Atlantic City, as a spur to construction activity and a boon to labor, business and the public alike. John Coyne, newly-elected president of the Building and Construction Trades Department, declared it automatically turned on the green light on the road to recovery. Mayor La Guardia of New York City said he was immediately preparing to rush twenty-five million dollars' worth of home construction.

Our hats are off to President Coyne and his colleagues in the Building and Construction Trades Department. President Coyne certainly has started off his administration auspiciously. More power to him. He can count on all of organized labor to help him.

The Boys Are Marching

Fifth avenue on a hot Saturday afternoon in New York is usually a quiet place. All the shops are closed. Most of the crowds are away cooling off at the beach. Traffic is light. But not so last Saturday. The greatest parade in labor's history made Fifth avenue echo with the tramping feet of labor's hosts and the resounding cheers of 150,000 working men and women as they hailed the president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green.

President Green marched himself at the head of the parade, all the way from Fifteenth to Fiftyfifth street, and then stood for hours under a broiling sun on the reviewing stand to salute the happy ranks of shirt-sleeved marchers.

There were bands and floats and flags and banners galore and celebrities were forever having difficulty in getting out of each other's way, but the thing that impressed most of us was the glowing face of President Green as he stood there responding to the tributes of his own people. To a man who for so many years has been carrying the burdens and the problems of the American workers on his shoulders through times of peace and times of stress, this convincing demonstration of loyalty must have lightened the load and given him new inspiration to carry on with undiminished vigor.

While we're on the subject of impressions, the public officials of New York City and New York State must have gone away from the parade with a pretty good idea of the strength and the power and the spirit of the American Federation of Labor. No other labor organization in the world, let alone in the United States, can show so many workers in so many fields united in a common cause.

A State Congress of Labor

A few days later New York labor demonstrated that it can not only march but deliberate. The seventy-sixth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor convened at the Hotel Commodore with more than eight hundred dele-

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gates in attendance. It was truly a great state congress of labor.

In addressing this convention President Green emphasized the fact that the American Federation of Labor stands for labor peace and unity. He pointed to the repeated efforts made by the Federation to avoid a breach and to the unceasing attempts since the formation of the C.I.O. to bring it back into the fold of the A.F.L. Without hesitation he placed full and complete responsibility for failure to achieve peace where it belongson the leader of the C.I.O., John L. Lewis.

Referring to Lewis's recent pronouncement that peace was "impossible" and to his further move to raid the building trades unions, President Green asked the delegates directly:

"Will you red-blooded men and women permit anything like that to happen?"

The answer was a deafening "No!"

It seems to us that the public officials of this country who are friends of labor and who earnestly and sincerely desire to see labor reunited in the interests of progress should by this time see the light. It is no longer sufficient for them to issue pious expressions of their hope for peace. The time has come when they must, even it it is uncomfortable, to take the realities of the situation into account and admit that John L. Lewis alone is blocking peace. Any other course in the light of the present situation could have no other effect than to confuse the public mind and strengthen Lewis in his determination to prevent peace. The American Federation of Labor is resolved not to let Lewis get away with it. The officials of our country must do the same if they are sincere.

(By A.F.L. News Service)

Social Insurance Gains

Development of social insurance has gone forward during the year 1938-39 despite the ups and downs of the economic and political situation, and even perhaps because of them, the International Labor Office Year Book says in a chapter on social security progress.

Pointing out that the desire to strengthen the scheme of social security remains in the foreground in many countries, the Year Book adds that this is due to the conviction, now widespread, that material progress is greatly dependent on the effective protection of the workers and their families against economic insecurity and occupational

Listing many new measures that have recently been taken in this field, the Year Book indicates that in the United States the desire to adapt and improve the existing system has been particularly marked.

In its conclusions the Year Book finds that it is one of the striking contrasts of the present age that in the midst of so much political insecurity there should be such increased interest in social security.

"Every country," it declares, "whatever its economic structure or political organization, would seem to have drawn certain lessons from the recent economic depression and to aim at securing power and a more scientific utilization of human labor. Social insurance is found to be the most effective instrument in a policy of collective protection against the risks inherent in the natural weaknesses of the human organism and the vicissitudes of economic life."

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN CIGARS

It is claimed that cigars were first manufactured for commercial use in the United States by the wife of a farmer living near East Windsor, Conn., and that the first cigar factory outside of the home was established in Suffield, Conn., in

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Capital Highlights

Congress has gone, leaving behind it the usual vacuum, sighs of regret or relief, the usual letdown, accentuated by the heat of this exceptional season. Replacing the fury of the battle over writhing legislation, by a Congress which appropriated more money than the President asked, but refused in most instances to consent to spend it in his way, are voices attempting to use the Washington sounding board from the various hinterlands.

The Young Democrats, meeting in Pittsburgh, answered the President's blast against reactionary leadership by going right to the end of the springboard but refusing to quite take the dive overboard for the third term. Majority Leader Sam Rayburn of Texas at the same time came out flatfootedly for that "outstanding liberal Democrat," John Nance Garner, also of Texas,

Then Candidate McNutt declares that the "country wants a third term for the Roosevelt ideas." McNutt gave no elucidation as to whether he believed himself to be the heir and apostle of these ideas or whether they would be best effectuated by their author.

But the Young Dems did charge boldly forward, cheered on by Senator Guffey, Solicitor General Jackson, Mayor Kelly of Chicago and other centurions in the "new deal" legion, to indorse the selection of a "new deal" candidate for President.

In the meantime, the Republicans have not been voiceless. President Emeritus Hoover became flamingly indignant over a statement by Senator Alben Barkley, sailing master of the "new deal" Senate ship, that Hoover's administration added \$6,000,000,000 to the public debts without leaving behind a single movement in the form of public works, not even a covered bridge. This occurred in the course of Leader Barkley's effort to cheer on the columns of the Young Dems to more good deeds for the "new deal" and the party of which they are the junior wing. Hoover even made reference to a "Liars' Research Bureau," existence of which is unrevealed by a careful search among the myriad of agencies and establishments of the national capital.

On the investigation front activities have been speeded up by release from the exactions of the legislation session.

Martin Dies returned to Washington announcing the resumption of the efforts of his committee to hunt out all the red bugs under every social, business, political and trade union chip.

Senator La Follette's Civil Liberties Committee, investigating a different brand of subversive activity, gave out a 315-page partial report upon the work so far performed. In it is a charge that the National Association of Manufacturers is continuing to be no better than it has been. It is, the report says, continuing its "traditional policies of opposition to labor organizations and to govern-

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mental action tending to improve the conditions of labor." It is charged with a nation-wide campaign to nullify the administration of the Labor Relations Act, through leadership and finance furnished to some 3000 member companies.

Out of this, it is said, came a flood of "biased propaganda directed against organizations of American workingmen and against the social legislation adopted by Congress."

The authorization of an appropriation of \$50,000 brought forth the Civil Liberties Committee announcement that the Associated Farmers of California would be investigated. Evidently the committee wants to find out who the Associated Farmers are and whom they associate with. A prediction is that this may lead to an inquiry as to any possible participation in the anti-labor ballyhoo temporarily successful in Oregon and equally vigorous but not so successful in California. In both states considerable of the tom-tom beating was conducted in the euphonious name of agriculture.

But the President still holds the stage. All these voices were heard through the overtone of the President's declaration that no straddle-bug or reactionary will have his support.

Annual Auto Mileage

Motor vehicles in the United States travel a total of two hundred and fifty billion miles each year, representing an average of 8875 miles per vehicle, according to figures in a report received by the California State Automobile Association regarding the state highway planning surveys being made throughout the nation.

The average vehicle, according to the report, last year traveled 5000 miles on primary rural highways, 1190 miles on secondary highways and local rural roads, and 2680 miles on city streets. However, there was wide variation in the use of the different classes of highways by urban and rural residents. Vehicles owned in small towns were used largely outside of cities, while those owned by residents of the largest cities performed a large part of their travel on streets. All vehicles except those in the largest cities used the primary rural highways more than all other systems.

The analysis gave evidence of the importance of the primary roads to city residents. Seventyone per cent of the travel on such roads originated in incorporated territory. Only 4 per cent of the travel on city streets originated in unincorporated areas. It was declared apparent that provision of adequate rural highway facilities is of major importance to the city motorist and that the required improvements in those facilities are largely occasioned by the city motorists' demands on the primary system.

Analyses of the average length of trips made outside city limits indicate that motor vehicle use consists largely of short trips. Over 38 per cent of all trips outside city limits were less than five miles in one-way length and 65 per cent were less than ten miles. Only 1.5 per cent of all trips outside cities went more than one hundred miles from the starting point.



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W.P.A. Program

More than 2000 miles of new sewer lines, 97 new sewage disposal plants and 1134 miles of new water mains, in addition to a large amount of repair work on existing facilities constitute the outstanding accomplishments in the field of public utilities of the W.P.A. construction program on projects completed during the eight months' period ending March 1, Colonel F. C. Harrington, commissioner, announced. The sewer and water lines alone provided 79,000 new service connections, he added.

Among other accomplishments of the construction program, exclusive of highways and public buildings which have been reported on previously, Colonel Harrington cited the completion of 354 new athletic fields, 215 new parks aggregating a total of 5826 acres, 26 new landing fields, the drainage of 85,000 acres of mosquito-breeding swamps, and the planting of 3,434,000 small trees in the reforestation program.

In addition to the public utility projects already mentioned, Colonel Harrington's report showed that W.P.A. workers had completed 12 new water treatment plants and 81 pumping stations in addition to a considerable amount of repair and modernization work. Six. hundred and forty wells were dug.

Outstanding conservation activities include the construction of 1196 miles of forest trails and fire-breaks and completion of 10,645 check and diversion dams.

Recreational facilities, other than new parks and athletic fields completed during the period include 286 new playgrounds and improvements to 1274; 83 new swimming pools and 63 wading pools; 1065 new tennis courts and a large number of miscellaneous facilities such as ice skating rinks, ski trails, outdoor theaters and band shells, etc.

Less Crime in State

More jobs—less crime!

Clarence Morrill, chief of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation, so summed up a downward trend in the number of major law violations in California.

He attributed the decline in crimes reported this year, as compared to 1938, to improved economic conditions and the fact there are more jobs available for men.

Crimes reported to the bureau in 1939 to date total 26,662, against 26,955 for the corresponding period last year.

N.L.R.B. RULING FOR MACHINISTS

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the Bussmann Manufacturing Company and the McGraw Electric Company, St. Louis, to grant bargaining rights for tool and die makers to the International Association of Machinists, American Federation of Labor affiliate, and to reinstate two discharged members with back pay since June 23, 1937.

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Appeals N.L.R.B. Order

E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, announces that his company has asked the United States Court of Appeals at Washington to set aside the ruling of the National Labor Relations Board that his concern disestablish "company-dominated" employee representation

Grace charged that the C.I.O., whose Steel Workers' Organizing Company filed the original protest with the N.L.R.B., instigated the action "in a deliberate attempt to destroy the collective bargaining organizations of the employees at our plants, which have existed for over twenty years . . ."

"We believe that under the act neither the Labor Board nor the C.I.O. has the right to deprive our employees of the right to bargain collectively through organizations freely chosen by them," he said. "The board's decision, if enforced, would do just that. For that reason we have petitioned the court to set aside the board's order. In the meantime, pending the court's decision, we shall continue to bargain collectively with our employees just as we have been doing."

The N.L.R.B. had ruled that the company was guilty of violating the Wagner Labor Act and ordered it to disestablish "company-dominated" employee representation plans

The board's order is a direct outgrowth of the 1937 "Little Steel" strike waged by the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee (C.I.O.).

The decision vigorously criticized the Johnstown "citizens" committee and Mayor Shields of Johnstown, and held that the company had violated the labor relations statute by "indirectly giving \$32,078.25 to Mayor Shields."

The board also held that the company had violated the act by employing Pinkerton's National Detective Agency, Inc., to obtain information concerning the union activities of its employees.

C.I.O. UNION REJECTED

Employees of Armour & Co.'s Oklahoma City plant rejected the proposal that they be represented in bargaining matters by the Packinghouse Workers' Organizing Committee, C.I.O. affiliate. The vote was 333 to 308.

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Comment on World Events

Our congressional "gamblers" should feel the happier on the latest odds quoted for world peace—3 to 1 for peace. So reports William Phillip Simms after "galluping" over there among the men who should know. The odds might hold more water if they were directly quoted as of Hitler.

Whether we like it or not, and we do not like it, European peace and world security hinge at the moment upon Herr Hitler. Indications of reason and sensibility would point toward peace. The setting of the international stage has changed since Munich. The democracies seem to have added a little stiffening to their collective backbones. Chamberlain's "appeasement" has soured a bit and the umbrella has lost its magic powers. Poland's firm stand and brave words from France and Britain, together with Mussolini's hesitation, would reasonably add up to no war yet awhile. But, unfortunately, Hitler does not measure up to the accepted standards of reason or sense.

The world dreads the day when Hitler in a dyspeptic mood might send the armies of the world marching into chaos,

Germany now reveals her demands upon Poland with a hike in the initial price. Those demands are the storm signals for another attack of international jitters. The German press is already rolling along at top speed laying down a verbal bombardment in defense of her distorted national honor. Troops are on the move along the Polish frontiers. Italy has spoken. Il Ducc will do his duty. All is running true to form. The bloodless conquest is on.

The question arises as to a crisis saturation point being reached. Hitler has used the crisis attack so often that it is losing its punch. Sponges have no monopoly on saturation. The individual can stand only so much of alarm. The same is true of a nation or a body of nations. The point of crisis saturation is being swiftly approached. The democratic alliances are lapsing into wary watching. The German people and the German soldiers show the strain of being primed too often without the fulfillment of logical action. There is such a thing or condition as overtraining. Germany has heard the cry of "wolf" so often she is beginning to believe the wolf may be only another joke of Goebbels—just a lamb in wolfskin or in Russian bearskin.

Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, speaking before the Congress on Education for Democracy in New York City, warned all interested in the preservation of democracy that "ideas were on the wing," and that ideas may be a greater peril to democracy than the sword.

Such a statement from so eminent an authority merits the deepest consideration. The statement must, however, be qualified. Otherwise,

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one would be forced to conclude that ideas are foreign and harmful to democracy. We know that such a conclusion is far from the truth. Rather, the opposite is true. Ideas, sound and reasonable, are our first line of defense against the influence of the ideas that would unseat democracy and brand it as the outmoded tool of a capitalism that is living on borrowed time.

The generality of Earl Baldwin's statement points to a weakness in the status of democracy that has been too long neglected. We have been so satisfied and proud of the initial idea of democracy that we have given no time or constructive thought to the refreshening of democracy with new and sustaining ideas. Democracy is not a creation that, once brought to life, will live forever on the generating spark. Democracy must be fostered, nourished and extended. It cannot remain stationary.

Amalgamated Butchers Defeat C.I.O. in Ballot

The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, American Federation of Labor affiliate, has again defeated the United Packinghouse Workers, a C.I.O. union, this time in a run-off election conducted at Kingan & Co.'s big packing plant at Indianapolis by the National Labor Relations Board.

The A.F.L. union defeated the C.I.O. union in the first election; but because a large number of employees voted for no union representation a run-off election was ordered, with the Amalgamated the only union on the ballot. It is alleged by A.F.L. officials that the C.I.O. union appealed to the workers to vote against the Amalgamated.

A closed union shop agreement with the company was signed by the Amalgamated following its first victory, and negotiations for a new contract have just been completed. The new agreement increases pay 6 cents an hour for men, 4½ cents for women, guarantees thirty-six hours of work per week and provides for a forty-four-hour work-week, to be reduced to forty-two as the law requires, time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and holidays, seniority and vacations with pay.

The Amalgamated has signed agreements covering employees of Kingan & Co.'s principal plants at Richmond, Va., Philadelphia, Pa. and Storm Lake, Iowa. All branch plants are under

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Chamber of Commerce Predicts Prosperity

In an optimistic report on the business outlook, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States said last Saturday an "early and substantial" start had been made toward a rise in fall trade and industrial activity.

The chamber's bi-weekly review noted a steady improvement in general business since June and said of the future:

"Perhaps the best indicator for the coming months is to be found in the evidences now beginning to appear of plans for raising new capital. Besides, August has seen the first upturn in many months in the aggregate amount of business loans made by banks."

The review declared business improvement had been evident from the time "when it became apparent that Congress was determined to do something about taxes."

The chamber said it seemed clear "that the volume of business going forward in at least 209 cities out of a list of 274 is larger than at the same point in 1938."

Among "reasons for expecting early upturns," the chamber included:

"(1) The steel industry seems about to reach a figure in production not equaled since 1937; (2) the machine tool builders, with a large volume of orders, significantly record an increase in the proportion of domestic orders; (3) cotton textiles still have their problems, but progress is being made toward meeting them; (4) non-ferrous metals are strengthening their position; (5) the lumber industry has had an increase so far this year of 19 per cent over the first half of last year; (6) electric power output is at an all-time peak for this season of the year."

Matt Schmidt Paroled

A parole was granted to Matt A. Schmidt last week, after spending more than twenty-two years in San Quentin prison for his alleged part in the dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times" building in 1010

He has been promised a job in Illinois, and will be released to go there, according to the State Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, as soon as his job is approved and reciprocal parole reporting facilities are set up.

Schmidt was sent to San Quentin June 20, 1917, to serve a life sentence. He already had spent two years in the Los Angeles county jail prior to conviction, and thus has been incarcerated for nearly a quarter of a century.

The Los Angeles "Times" plan was dynamited October 1, 1910, with a loss of twenty-one lives and \$500,000 property damage.

James B. McNamara, convicted as the actual dynamiter, began his life term in San Quentin and later was transferred to Folsom. He never has applied for a parole. His brother, John J. McNamara, was released in 1921 after having served ten years of a fifteen-year sentence in San Quentin for complicity in the plot.

Schmidt was found guilty with Dave Caplan of having purchased dynamite used in the bombing. The sentence climaxed a long court battle in his behalf by labor unions interested in his case. Although is was shown that he and Caplan had been partly connected with the purchase of dynamite, his defense always has contended that it never was proved it was the same explosive used in the bombing.

An exemplary prisoner, Schmidt is head inmate mechanic at San Quentin, designed and installed the water system, keeps the jute mill machinery in running order, and recently supervised the setting up of the lethal gas chamber. HEmlock 1026 - 1027 - 1028

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BOOKBINDERS' WEEKLY

Labor Day Greetings from

A FRIEND

City Schools Reopen

San Francisco's one hundred public schools reopened on Tuesday morning, August 29, to one hundred thousand children from kindergarten to junior college age and ten thousand adults who will resume their studies during evening hours. Back to the scene of their labors came 3000 teachers, who attended a one-day institute session at the War Memorial Opera House on Monday last, at which Dr. Frank N. Freeman of Chicago, recently appointed dean of the school of education of the University of California, was the principal speaker.

Actual resumption of classes in all elementary, junior and senior high schools began on Tuesday morning.

Although enrollment increased last year by 5168 over the previous year, the actual attendance increase for the fall term is a matter of conjecture.

Early registration at the San Francisco Junior College indicates that a record-breaking attendance is anticipated for the fall term, according to announcement made by Dr. A. J. Cloud, president. The college is still scattered in nineteen different places pending the erection of a permanent home at Balboa Park.

Because of changes and transfers, pupils missed many familiar faces when they returned to school. At Polytechnic High School, in place of Principal James E. Addicott, retired, is Carl A. Anderson, transferred from Presidio Junior High School. Succeeding him at Presidio is Harry G. Hansell, for many years principal of Continuation High School. Robert J. Stoffer, former co-ordinator of apprentice training, succeeds to the principalship of Continuation School.

Challenges Business

By GILBERT E. HYATT (I.L.N.S.)

Pointing out that "Congress closed with a direct challenge to business," the American Federation of Labor uses its July-August Survey of Business to issue some challenges of its own. This is done from the background of a broad and markedly impartial appraisement of all factors involved in recovery.

While the fluctuations of the volume of industrial production clearly indicate the stimulative effect of government spending, such "spending alone cannot bring full recovery."

Prosperity during the past periods has been based upon the voluntary use of "venture capital" which was willing to assume risks for the sake of high and reasonably sure returns. But, today, it is said, the chance of success in new enterprises is estimated to be only about one-half that of the prosperity periods, while the rewards of success are 20 per cent less.

Dangling before the nose of business the carrots of hoped-for big returns therefore no longer serves to spur its pace. With such a situation business is not equipped or organized to deal. "No national business men's organization, no chamber of commerce, manufacturers' association

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or other business organization has it within its power to get its members to expand production," the report said.

Unorganized for the purpose of meeting the challenge of Congress, business, so far, as it is pointed out, made no contribution toward unity and co-operation either with its own elements or with organized labor.

Wage Cuts Threatened

As a matter of fact, it is revealed, the only gesture has been one for a return to the unrestricted liberty to cut wages and destroy buying power which existed before the passage of the Fair Labor Standards and Labor Relations Acts.

Avery Coonley, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is quoted as having said that "substantial and sound recovery depends on further action by Congress—failure to amend the National Labor Relations Act—can be considered as a serious setback to business."

"Clearly," the A.F.L. declares, "this business men's organization is not ready to accept the challenge of Congress but appears to be waiting for legislation to weaken the National Labor Relations Act. If this is typical of business leadership we can expect little help from industry, on its own initiative, toward immediate expansion of production."

"The National Labor Relations Act cannot safely be weakened; trade union organization, as guaranteed by the Act, is essential to raise living standards, create purchasing power and provide the basis of sound and lasting progress and prosperity in this country. Those who would postpone recovery pending legislation to weaken the act are not facing the facts of today. How can we count on them to build recovery on a sound foundation?" the survey stated.

Conditions Favorable

The situation is, according to the A.F.L., very favorable for concerted voluntary effort on the part of business. "Business is actually in a particularly favorable condition for sound, healthy expansion," it is said.

"First, wage rates per hour are higher than ever before in our history. The average of 64 cents in industry as a whole and of 65 cents in manufacturing compares with 56 cents in 1929. As soon as industrial plants are back on a full time schedule this wage rate will automatically provide high buying power. Secondly, labor is better organized and more able to keep the wage level rising as increases in production and profits make this possible. Therefore, once a vigorous production increase is started by the flood of private capital, we shall no longer need outpourings of government funds to increase consuming power."

Business Faces Alternative

The obvious alternative is put squarely up to industry. Either quit sulking and come through with organized and united efforts for recovery or face a resumption of government spending and the necessary and unavoidable by-product, government "interference."

It is declared that "if business does not expand substantially before next spring we shall have a further demand of government spending, with its danger of inflation and consequent losses to wage earners. Action for business expansion on a sound basis is therefore urgent. Shall we advance on a co-operative basis, providing for the needs of all groups, or shall we accept government domination? This is today's challenge to America."

LABOR DAY IN THE SOUTH

Reports reaching the Atlanta office of the American Federation of Labor indicate that celebrations to be held on Labor Day this year will far exceed efforts of all past years. Memphis, Little Rock, Nashville, Chattanooga, and other cities and centers in all Southern states are planning great celebrations

History of Labor in S. F.

9.—Smash the Unions Again

Despite the terrific beating the Employers' Association handed the unions in 1901 they popped up again with the agility of Sinbad the Sailor. With miraculous rapidity they began to mend their broken fences. Within a year the defeated Teamsters' Union was strong enough to win back all concessions lost by the strike, with the addition of a holiday on Sunday. Other unions sprang back to life almost as quickly, so that within a few years San Francisco was known as the only closed-shop city in the country. With the success of employer organizations in other cities, notably Los Angeles, in keeping the open shop, the em-

closed-shop city in the country. With the success of employer organizations in other cities, notably Los Angeles, in keeping the open shop, the employers of San Francisco once again organized to smash the unions. In 1914 they formed the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco. But after surveying the field and noting how strongly the unions were intrenched they lost their taste for a battle. In 1916 they tried again under a Law and Order Committee, but with no great success, although they did gain a

few victories.

portation costs.

In 1921, however, the stage became set for another major conflict. The employers formed the Industrial Association of San Francisco with the open purpose of making the city open-shop. The Association planned well its campaign. First it raised a huge war chest of a million and a quarter of dollars. Then it demanded a pledged support from all the major businesses and industries of the city. This it got from practically all. Then it demanded of the bankers that they did not finance any projects except those where non-union labor was to be used. Then it supported an employment agency where only non-union men would be sent on jobs. It also ran a hotel for them. It then opened up a trade school for the training of non-union men. In ten years it placed almost 100,000 non-union men on jobs and trained almost 2000 boys. Many of these it imported from outside of San Francisco, even paying the trans-

It employed the services of a famous strike-breaker to guard the non-union men against "contamination" with union doctrination. It inaugurated a permit system whereby only those firms or persons using non-union labor could obtain building materials. This overt violation of the anti-trust laws was upheld by the courts. It set local wage rates, hours and conditions of labor.

So it was war again. Once again labor had to go into the trenches and fight all over again the old battle for its fundamental right of collective bargaining. Once again men had to be killed, crippled and beaten; women and children had to go hungry and cold because a few willful men who happened to employ other human beings refused to recognize the rights of free men in a democracy.

Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang! First the union of the bricklayers, then the plasterers, then the plumbers, and then the steamfitters was smashed. The union men were forced from their jobs, and non-union men imported or schooled to take over their jobs. The union men struck back but were defeated. Then came the molders. In 1922 they went on an official strike against the open-shop methods of the employers, and fought hard and doggedly against overwhelming odds for many years. A few were killed and many were injured. As late as 1928 the battle was still going on, with acts of violence flaring up now and again. The strike was never called off, but its back was broken by the importation of strike-breakers.

In 1926 another supreme attempt was made to break the dominance of the Industrial Association. This time the carpenters, with the aid of their national association, struck back. Five thousand carpenters went on strike against the open shop. This strike lasted about a year and cost the Indus-

trial Association almost half a million dollars. Hundreds of non-union carpenters were imported, and the association cut off the supplies of those contractors and builders using union union help, and the strike was broken. The carpenters even opened up a supply yard where union contractors and builders could obtain material, but such was the fear of the builders for the powerful association that this project failed. This strike produced its share of violent conflicts resulting in deaths and many injuries to the workers.

In 1930 San Francisco, along with the rest of the country, skidded into a depression, but the employers by the Golden Gate did not worry. At last they could boast that San Francisco was an openshop city. They had no fears, for now they could weather the depression without any trouble from labor. They were sitting pretty and waiting, along with Herbert Hoover, to ride out the depression. But that was in 1930. That was when Franklin Roosevelt was only governor of New York, and Robert Wagner was just another senator. Now the history enters the news and you know the story from here on. Labor is out of the trenches, and on the march, and victory is on the horizon. (The End)

Newspaper Drivers to Picnic

The first annual picnic of the Newspaper and Periodical Drivers and Helpers, Local 921, will take place Sunday, September 3, 1939, at Lovchen Gardens, in Colma. Take car 18 or 40. Music will be provided by Pete Butti, well-known Labor Council delegate. The admission will be 25 cents—children free. There will be refreshments, dancing, games and prizes.

Everyone attending will be assured a wonderful time, says J. Goldberger, secretary-treasurer of the union.

Events in Labor Field In Year Just Passed Reviewed by Writer

By GILBERT E. HYATT

What has happened to labor in the twelve months since last Labor Day and particularly within the last six months? Many things.

If, out of the crowding events, one development is to be selected, it would probably be that this was the testing period, or the beginning of such a period of the use and extent of legislation for the correction of economic ills, previously reserved for the functioning of collective bargaining or rather for the battle-ground between organized labor and the anti-union forces.

It is true that the year has been characterized by large gains in union membership. It is also notably true that this has penetrated into fields formerly believed impregnable to organization.

On the other hand, it is also true that the A.F.L.-C.I.O. wrangle has "dragged its weary length along" with no more, and probably less, prospect of solution than when labor last celebrated its national holiday. The comment can be made that the advantage of position, including growth and public standing, has swung notably toward the A.F.L., but the lines of cleavage seem to have been sharpened rather than dulled by this fact

Such occurrences as the split away from the C.I.O. of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the return to the A.F.L. of thousands of automobile workers and textile workers are outstanding incidents in this trend.

But the fact cannot be denied that this division

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has offered excuses for anti-labor assaults on fundamental rights and that some of these have occurred in surprising territories. The thought immediately arises of drastically restrictive legislation in Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, etc., and determined efforts in this direction in California and elsewhere.

Wage-Hour Act in Effect

These are phases of what appears to be the most fundamentally significant development, trial of the recent experiments in resort to legislation and government supervision of industrial relations.

During the year, the Fair Labor Standards Act went into effect. The exact date was October 24, 1938. This act invaded a field—minimum wages and maximum hours—formerly reserved for a desperate battle ground in the union field.

The National Labor Relations Act has been tossed about in a three-cornered struggle between the A.F.L., seeking by amendment to prevent future administrative favoritism for the C.I.O.; the C.I.O., which does not want the present act disturbed; and the anti-union lobby, which is endeavoring to destroy by legislative subterfuge the purpose of the act, which is the protection of collective bargaining.

"Prevailing Wage" Not Dead

Fierce battles have spotted the period with respect to the "prevailing wage." Believing that its efforts had established this as an accepted policy of government, organized labor, particularly the building trades, was disconcerted by its exclusion from the new Relief Bill. The spontaneous strikes of desperation are fresh in our minds. While restoration of the prevailing wage was defeated in Congress, the question of restoration and permanent establishment will surely be to the fore next January.

Still further abandoning retrospective for prophecy, it can be taken for granted that the line of conflict on the legislative field will continue with accentuated vigor during the next session of Congress.

More Attacks on Labor Coming

The vigorous anti-union lobby, mobilized in the present Congress for assault upon the Fair Standards and Labor Relations Acts, will continue efforts along two fronts. One of these will be repeal or emasculation of existing remedial legislation. The other will undoubtedly be a frontal attack upon the structure of organized labor such as appeared in the "Oregon episode."

Against this labor will fight, and undoubtedly succeed, in retaining the legislative gains already made and in perfecting statutes upon which these are based. It will, of course, mobilize its political forces against any invasions of individual or collective liberties whether through perversion of existing law or the enactment of new ones.

It is inevitable that alignments will come into head-end collision in the next presidential elections.

German Works Corps Used to Train Recruits

The International Federation of Trade Unions, with which the American Federation of Labor is affiliated, issued a statement in Paris recently regarding the recent changes in the structure of the Nazi Works Corps in Germany which were established by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to destroy the free German trade union movement when he took over dictatorial authority in the Reich.

Under the new regime, according to the I.F. T.U., the Works Corps have been deprived of their functions as works representatives and have been turned into a regime to train recruits for the Nazi party

Following is the text of the statement issued by the International Federation of Trade Unions:

"Before Hitler came into power the 'National

Socialist Factory Organization' was the forerunner of the German Labor Front. It was set up by Hitler in order to undermine the trade unions and to make the workers docile machines in the factories. When the unions were destroyed and the German Labor Front was forced on the workers, the Factory Organization had to disappear also.

"But the workers were not won over to the nazi idea of factory fellowship and still held fast to their old trade union ideals.

Workers Were Deceived

"In order to break this resistance the nazis therefore created a new organization, the Works Corps, formed out of the nucleus of the old Factory Organization members, and with all the usual military trappings, uniforms, drills, etc., and of course a flag given by the factory 'leader'!

"But all this was only to deceive the workers as to the real aim, which was political agitation for the Nazi party and the organization of labor espionage. In order that the aim might be easily attained the workers were forced to join the Works Corps, which were placed under the control of the Labor Front and allotted certain tasks.

Ley Outlines Works Corps Functions

"Dr. Ley, the leader of the Labor Front, described this work in detail in the 'Voelkischer Beoabachter' of May 8, 1939.

Beoabachter' of May 8, 1939.

"The Works Corps," he said, "were formed in order to provide a solid nucleus for the fellowship of all engaged in the works, and to act as the 'shock brigade' in the execution of the work of the factory. Ley then praises the Works Corps, which, he says, provided a guarantee for the National Socialist conception in the works, and carried on propaganda for healthy dwellings, public health, technical training and 'Strength Through Joy.' They also solved practical problems, by showing their fellow workers the necessity, for example, of the campaigns for warm meals at work, good light and clean working rooms.

"Ley also praises the work done by the Works Corps in increasing output, and finally states that, as a reward for the determined and self-sacrificing work done by the corps, they will now be incorporated into the section of political leaders and will be entitled to wear their uniforms. 'I greet the men in the works and am proud that the German Labor Front, as the instrument of the party, has once again made a great step forward.'

"But all this talk about recognition and reward means in reality that the Works Corps have been removed from Ley's command.

Abolished as Works Representatives

"According to Hitler's order of May 5, the German Labor Front has to confine itself to 'social tasks,' which means that the struggle between Ley and Himmler, head of the Gestapo, has been won by the latter.

"The Works Corps cease to be independent bodies and must retire from their functions as works representatives. The uniforms still in their possession may be used but no new ones may be acquired.

"Such of the Corps members as have shown themselves to be 'sound' will be incorporated into the 'Political Corps of the National Socialist party.' These will mainly be the leaders of the Works Corps, while the ordinary members will be regarded as candidates for positions as vacancies occur. Where they prove their worth they will be taken into the party.

Gestapo Spy System Gets Busy

"The end of the Works Corps represents the funeral of a great Nazi hope. Most of the members only wore the black uniform against their will and under pressure. The hope of getting the workers into the party through the Works Corps has proved vain. Very often, in fact, the Corps took the part of the workers when opposition broke out. Hunger and class feeling are stronger than National Socialist phraseology!

"Special pressure is being applied to make the Works Corps members better instruments for the Gestapo spying system. In conjunction with the employers, a large-scale exchange of jobs is being arranged. Normally this is only possible through the Labor Exchanges, but this time it will take place without them, the idea being that the persons thus placed in new jobs will be able to spy with much more security and secrecy. But the workers will most certainly soon see through this little game!"

DEMANDS OFFICIAL'S RESIGNATION

American Federation of Labor President Green has demanded the resignation of Mace Brown, Omaha Central Labor Union president, "because Brown opposed A.F.L.-sponsored Wagner Act amendments," he said. Green pointed out that Brown came to Washington to appear before the Senate Education and Labor Committee "as a C.I.O. witness" against the amendments.

Window Cleaners

The following officers of the Window Cleaners' Union were elected at the general election of the union held Thursday, August 24, 1939:

President, L. Dean; vice-president, W. Huff; secretary-treasurer, E. Waddell; business agent, A. Borsella; delegates to Federation of Building Service Crafts, E. Waddell, M. L. Anglin and E. Garbarino; delegates to California State Federation of Labor, E. Waddell and N. Wallace; delegates to San Francisco Labor Council, E. Waddell, M. L. Anglin and A. Borsella; delegates to Union Label Section, H. Fase and E. A. Brown.

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Labor Decided Factor In Housing Movement

"In the development of public housing in America labor has played a significant role," Warren Jay Vinton, chief economist and planning officer of the United States Housing Authority, told the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, at its annual meeting in Boston.

"Without the vision and the realistic approach which characterized labor's participation in the early stages of the public housing program we would today still be talking and writing about housing instead of building homes for workers' families," Vinton said.

John Carroll Praised

John Carroll, as chairman of the State Board of Housing and as an active member of the Boston Housing Authority, was praised by Vinton as "an outstanding example of the ability of labor to provide leadership in community affairs."

Vinton asked the Federation to step-up and extend its activities in relation to public housing, and pointed out that there was necessity for such action.

Labor Decisive Factor

"When I said that labor played a significant role in the development of public housing in America, I meant that labor not only contributed to the housing movement but was a decisive factor," Vinton declared.

He stated that it was labor's proposals for a public housing program that helped crystallize the experiences of the early efforts in the housing program. "In the resolution passed at the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Atlantic City in October, 1935, we saw the first outlines of the present program," Vinton said, and "it was my privilege to work in close collaboration with your committe at that time and also to help further at the Tampa convention in 1936.

"The present program of the U.S.H.A., a program which is completely decentralized, which places the initiative and responsibility directly in the hands of local committees, is the program which grew out of this early formulation by your convention, representing organized labor in America," he continued.

Labor's Concerns Three-fold
In summing up labor's main concerns, Vinton

We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST LADIES' HOME JOURNAL COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL
OF SAN FRANCISCO

characterized them as "three-fold," the first concern being employment at wages and working conditions that would protect and extend the gains made through years of struggle and sacrifice. Secondly, the increasing of wages and the resultant raising of the standard of living; better homes where one can raise families in healthful surroundings, and at rents one can afford.

Vinton said the third concern of labor is the general well-being of the nation as a whole. "Without a healthy and prosperous economy, redistribution of wealth is meaningless, nor, as we have learned during the last decade, can wage standards be maintained," he declared.

Better Homes for Workers

"Public housing serves to increase the national income and adds constantly to the improvement of physical standards and the total wealth of the nation." he continued.

"Low-income workers today cannot afford to live in decent homes. In the Housing Act, Congress recognized this and provided a subsidy to make it possible for low-income families to live in decent homes. In addition to providing such homes, the Housing Act requires the elimination of slums."

In conclusion Vinton said:

"I say, and I say it with the deepest conviction, that the future of public housing in America depends in large part on labor. I say this because housing is so integral a part of all those principles for which labor stands."

NEW CAPITAL PLANS SEEN

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States reports evidences now beginning to appear of plans for raising new capital, and that August has seen the first upturn in many months in the aggregate amount of business loans made by banks.

C.I.O. Leaders Battle

A two-hour floor fight before the Iowa-Nebraska Industrial Union Council convention at Omaha on a demand that the C.I.O. organization specifically condemn fascism, naziism and communism resulted last Sunday night in a compromise resolution opposing "totalitarianism."

Leaders in the dispute were John C. Lewis, United Mine Workers' delegate and former president of the Iowa Federation of Labor, who demanded specific opposition to fascism, naziism and communism, and President Don Harris, who asserted "isms" were not a convention issue.

The substitute resolution reaffirmed faith "in the policy of the C.I.O. and the democratic system," and opposed "any form of totalitarianism which would deny us the democracy which we enjoy under our American form of government." It was adopted unanimously.

The floor battle started when Frank Alsup, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, packing house organizing committee organizer, moved rejection of the original resolution because an attack on the "political beliefs" of any minority would be the "beginnings of C.I.O.'s dismemberment."

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Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Member Federal Reserve System SIXTEENTH STREET AND JULIAN AVENUE Labor Council Approves
Ham and Eggs Proposal

A spirited debate preceded the action of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night in indorsing the "ham and eggs" proposal to be submitted to the voters of the state at next November's election.

The discussion was precipitated by the submission of majority and minority reports by the Law and Legislative Committee. The former was defended by Henry Heidelberg, chairman of the committee, who submited an elaborate analysis of the measure and tried unsuccessfully to have consideration of the matter postponed for a week.

"We do not believe this amendment to be workable or feasible; we do not believe it to be for the best interests of the working people of California," Heidelberg said, and he declared a study of the "ham and eggs" plan showed seventeen "jokers," one of which would prohibit strikes and picket lines.

George Kidwell and Henry S. Foley, who presented the minority report, defended the report at length, supported by other speakers. The report said, among other things:

"It is incumbent on organized labor of California to give an expression of gratitude and sense of loyalty to these aged persons in their struggle in search of maintaining themselves as free American citizens and in accordance with the standards of life they became accustomed to when their services were required by industry and society."

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the Council, moved to table both reports, saying, "There isn't a man in this room who understands this scheme." The motion was lost by a vote of 119 for and 132 against.

The minority report was then adopted by a voice vote.

Among objections outlined in the debate was the designation of two individuals, Roy G. Owens and Will H. Kindig, to administer the proposed law with "dictatorial powers."

TRAILER LOAD

Trailers, particularly those which are heavily laden, increase the load on rear axles, bearings, springs and other rear parts of the towing automobile, according to Louis P. Signer, manager of the Emergency Road Service of the California State Automobile Association. For this reason motorists drawing trailers should be careful to maintain the proper amount and grade of lubricant in the rear axle housing at all times.

Boring Speeches

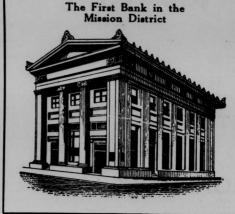
Why is an after-dinner speech usually boring enough to put the audience to sleep?

Dr. James Murray and Dr. Wesley Lewis of the English department at the University of California at Los Angeles have an answer. These two speech experts recently published a volume called "Cardinal Aspects of Speech," which is being widely used by high school and university classes.

"Let us consider the speaker's responsibility as he addresses a typical public gathering," they write. "It is reasonable to assume that many listeners have expended considerable time, effort and money in order to be present.

"The speaker is thus challenged to give them a worth-while message in return for their investment. Yet too often he underestimates the importance of his obligations and shirks his responsibilities to his listeners."

Dr. Murray and Dr. Lewis say that a boring after-dinner speech is based upon one or all of the following faults on the part of the speaker: Lack of preparation, a rambling style of delivery, no definite purpose, and an absence of dignity or sincerity.



Growth of A. F. of L. In Recent Years Shows Strength of Leadership

By W. R. GAYLORD

The other day the Cigar Makers' International Union celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary. It was natural in that connection to point to the fact that its former leader, Samuel Gompers, had been the president of the American Federation of Labor for almost fifty years-half-a-century.

For those who must keep pace with the changing picture of today, who must maintain the average rate of travel in all matters affecting the movements of the community and of organized society, a half-century is a long time. To those whose life of active effort has included such a period, memory plays a large part. Traditions may come to be a dominant, or at least a very powerful factor in their judgment and plans.

In an Arab tribe, moving leisurely among the oases of the desert, traditions are a guiding and guarding element of thought. They partake of the quality of physical habit in a man. But even in the deserts today airplanes are not waiting for camel trains. And the Arabs have to face a resurging wave of Hebrews, pounding again at the age-old traditions of their desert land.

Old Foundations Vanish

Skilled craftsmen come to love their tools, the tools to which their hands have become fitted by long usage. Equally, they come to accept, as part of their very life essence of its crystallized structure, the ideas and ideals which they have accumulated in the years during which the tools have been used. It is hard for them, in these days when the functions of their hand tools are being appropriated to the movements of wheels, levers and rocker arms, to even imagine that the old foundations are passing into the discard along with the contents of their tool chests.

We have a habit of referring to the Magna Carta of England as the touchstone of our liberties and our democratic institutions. In its day, Magna Carta was a capstone; but it came to be part of a wall, and was referred to as a cornerstone. But that very feudal system for which it was a signal of change has all but mouldered.

Magna Carta Just Milestone
The Magna Carta of King John is no longer even a cornerstone—it is just a milestone. It pointed, far off, to the Declaration of Independence. But it dealt, in its day, with matters which have long since passed out of common knowledge. And those who today would depend upon it for guidance will find that their old chart has been superseded by the action of the waves and currents of human history. It was written in 1215. That was 724 years ago.

The currents of time seem to move more swiftly today. We do not wait now for kings to die. The structure of society is more and more patterned after the architecture of those Japanese cities which are built for earthquakes. They expect to be moved. There are no laws of the Medes and Persians now. There are no Medes and Persians, although there may be those who would like to play the part.

Facing to Past Dangerous

And there are impudent men who are trying to take apart the laws of gravitation, and see what makes them click. If they find out we may even look for more rapid shifts in the solar system.

All of which is to emphasize the real danger which confronts any movement, any organization, not excepting the labor movement, which faces only and always to the past. We may define the radical as one who expects changes; and the conservative as one who neither wants nor expects change. But it has ever been true that the radical of today is the conservative of tomorrow. It is the almost inevitable power of habit, of crystallization of ideas, of fossilizing of institutions.

Those to whom the cause of labor is important will do well to keep these principles in mind, and to act upon them, as far as their own powers are still free and flexible.

Leadership Looks Ahead

That the leaders of American labor are keeping their eyes to the front is well attested by changes in organization methods, and also by the remarkable increase in union memberships in the American Federation of Labor. That this should have taken place when at least 25 per cent of the working population is on the unemployment lists in itself indicates some new methods in the attack upon the whole situation.

Another index of expansion in ideas is to be found in the rather astonishing growth among what has been called the "white-collar" workers, the clerks and office men and women. Of course, the depression has wiped out of the minds of these workers any lingering superstitions on their part that they were somehow superior to the workers who used tools and machines-other than typewriters and adding machines. The inevitable reaction was their entry into the ranks of organized

Chain Store Labor Organizes

And one curious fact in this connection is the part which the growth of the corporation chain stores has played in the education of their employees. The multitudinous and more or less uncertain corner groceries furnished poor ground for labor union organizations, both in limited incomes and in shifting and uncertain jobs. The chain store passes out of the "family store" field, and enters an area where organization becomes an advantage to all concerned. But this is a development entirely unlooked for in the days of the "founding

Another departure is to be found in the breaking up of the great deeps of the "South," and the beginnings of a real labor movement south of the Mason and Dixon Line. The passing of the Cotton Era; the breaking up of the Southern farm tenure; the increasing expansion of industry and factory production into the marvelous Southern climate; the education of an English-speaking population in the experiences and meanings of machine tools and their uses; and the advertising of the social, economic and political realities throughout the South; these have all brought inevitably in their train the growth of the organized labor movement in the land of Dixie. Employers with feudal habits of mind are being compelled to face these facts; and many of them are showing that they are not afraid of the labor movement, now that they have actually seen its face.

Labor Spokesmen Develop

But Southern spokesmen for labor have been growing up during the last decade, whose perspective takes in the industrial history of the North, and at the same time have the capacity to phrase in the language of their own neighbors the message which labor has for the workers everywhere.

World-forces at work in every nation today are giving new meaning to age-old shibboleths. mocracy" is being re-examined, to find its essence and its vital content. "Liberty" is being better understood, just because it is being denied to those who had thought of it as something to be taken for granted. "Law," in terms of the rules for nations to obey, as well as for the sheriff to enforce, is being more clearly defined.

The inescapable bonds which modern machinery lays upon any society and upon its members, and the functioning of those bonds as avenues to larger freedoms for the individual, have been arising into visibility, as communities have been forced to lay compelling hands upon the control of those things which have become essential utilities of the daily communal life.

Farm Labor Unions Accepted

It was impossible for the ordinary mind to think about these things at all fifty years ago. Now the ordinary man and woman cannot escape thinking about them. And one result, as astonishing as any, is the extension of the labor union and its methods into the areas of farming. It has been said that more machinery is used in our farming operations than anywhere else in all our productive activity. Whether this be strictly true or not, it is so largely parallel to the facts as they become visible to any man with a mind, that farm labor unions are now accepted as being a matter of necessity.

TO STUDY TAX STRUCTURE

With a view toward possible tax revision, leaders of labor, business and professional groups have been requested by John W. Hanes, acting secretary of the treasury, to render expressions of opinion in connection with the study of the federal tax structure being made by the Treasury and a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Sawmill Workers Win

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, recently signed a union shop agreement with the Pope & Talbot Lumber Company, which ranks second in the lumber industry in the number of men employed and the daily output of lumber.

The pact provides that unskilled labor shall be paid 621/2 cents per hour, with semi-skilled and skilled workmen receiving proportionately higher pay. Regular hours of labor are to be forty hours per week, consisting of five eight-hour days.

A.F.L. IS BARGAINING AGENT

The National Labor Relations Board has certified the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union (A.F.L.) 'as collective bargaining agent for the Kingsley Lumber Company and the Southeast Portland Lumber Company, both of Portland, Ore. The certification was based on a recent elec-

- SAFEWAY -YOUR FRIENDLY GROCER offers LOW EVERY DAY SHELF PRICES

S. F. Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, August 25, 1939

Roll Call of Officers-All present.

Reading Minutes-Approved as printed in Labor Clarion

Credentials-Garage Employees No. 665, G. C. Dawes vice S. C. Armstrong; Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks No. 1017, Peter Proiano vice Lawrence Cohen; Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 283, Bertha Metro vice S. K. Banks; Construction and General Laborers No. 261, Pat Devlin vice Mike Ryan. Committee on credentials recommended that they all be seated with the exception of Pat Devlin, who was not present.

Communications-Filed: Minutes of the San Francisco Building and Construction Trades Council. State Department of Employment, with reference to public hearing which was held August 26, 1939. Central Labor Union of Durham, N. C., asking members of labor to purchase Chesterfields, Fatima and Piedmont cigarettes, as all differences between the union and the firm had been adjusted.

Donations: Hospital and Institutional Workers No. 250, inclosing check for \$10 for butchers' strike; Bakers No. 24, inclosing check for \$50 for same cause; Production Machine Operators No. 1327, inclosing check for \$25-same cause: Bakery Drivers No. 484, inclosing check for \$100-same cause; Building Service Employees No. 87, inclosing check for \$200-same cause; Typographical No. 21, inclosing check for \$50-same cause; Building Service Employees No. 14, inclosing check for \$10-same cause.

Referred to Organizing Committee: Office Employees No. 21320, requesting the organizing committee of the Council to assist in organizing office workers in the dairy industry.

Referred to Officers: Machinists' Lodge No. 68, informing Council that they have succeeded in establishing the rights of their members to draw their unemployed benefits while respecting the picket line of a sister organization; the employers are appealing this decision and we are requesting the officers or executive committee to consider this matter and have a representative present when this appeal is being heard.

Request Complied With: Typographical Union No. 21, requesting Council to place the magazines and "Life" on the "We Don't Patronize List." Moved that the request be complied with; carried

From the San Francisco Bay for the Pacific Fleet Committee, requesting Council to send a representative to their next meeting, which will be held Thursday, August 31, 1939, at 3:30 p. m., at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, for the appointment of committees; and we would appreciate a letter from your organization indorsing the campaign.

Referred to Executive Committee: Wage scale and agreement of the Circular Distributors' Union. Wage scale and agreement of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90. Office Employees' Union No. 21320, requesting strike sanction against Butler Bros.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Workers No. 1071. requesting strike sanction on several firms to enforce its union demands. Leather and Pocketbook Workers' Union No. 31, requesting credentials to visit affiliated unions for financial assistance.

Referred to Labor Day Committee: Union Labor Trades Department, Washington, D. C., regarding a request for the union label shop card and button in our Labor Day address.

Report of the Executive Committee-In the matter of Hatters' Union, Local 31, submitting a bill of prices for the O'Rourke-Eubanks Hat Company, 34 Fremont street, your committee recommends that the bill of prices be indorsed and referred to the officers of the Council to assist the union in negotiating the agreement. In the matter of Photographers and Allied Crafts' Union No. 21168 against the J. K. Piggott Company and Candid Camera Photo Service, this matter was laid over from the previous week. Although given two citations, Mr. Piggott failed to put in an appearance. Your committee recommends that in so far as the Piggott Company is concerned, we declare our intention to place this firm on the 'We Don't Patronize List." The secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Schaff of the Candid Camera Photo Service to appear at the next meeting of the executive committee, August 28. In the matter of the Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders against the Hyde-Cal Hotel, this matter has been before the committee for several weeks. The Local Joint Board has requested strike sanction with reference to this mat-

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council Corrected up to September 1, 1939

Alaska Fish Cannery Workers No. 21161-1421

American Federation of Actors-25 Taylor, Room 302. Golden Gate Bldg.

American Federation of Government Employees— 83 McAllister, Room 409.

Apartment House Employees No. 14—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave. Asphalt Workers No. 1038—R. H. Knapp, 255 San Carlos.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Automotive Warehousemen No. 241—108 Valencia. Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero. Automobile Drivers and Demonstrators No. 960— 108 Valencia.

108 Valencia.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays,
Labor Temple.

Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Sat-urdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112

Valencia.

Bartenders Ne. 44—1623½ Market.

Bay District Auxillary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays,
513 Valencia.

Bill Poeters No. 44—1686 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers Ne. 6—Office, 3004 Sixteenth. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Merkers No. 320—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Boot and Shoe Werkers No. 216—321 Lexington. Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays.

Bettlers No. 283—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers-Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

rewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday. Labor Temple.

and Structural Iron Workers No. 377-

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 491.

Building Service Employees No. 87—Meets Ist Menday, 9:30 a. m.; 3rd Monday, 8 p. m., 109 Golden Gate Ave.

Building Material Drivers No. 218—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meets at 3012 Sixteenth.

Butchers No. 508—4442 Third. Meets 2nd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Candy and Confectionery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

California State Utility Laborers No. 1226.

Cannery Workers No. 21106—E. J. Martinez, Bus. Agent, Hemiock 2926.

Capmakers' Union—46 Kearny.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays. 112 Valencia.

Casket Workers No. 94—1224 Second Ave.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cigermakers—542 Valencia.

Valencia.
Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.
Cigarmakers—542 Valencia.
Cigar and Liquer Clerks No. 1089—1182 Market.
Circusar Distributors No. B B II—49 Duboca.
(Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees
No. 65—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Cleaning and Dye Heuse Werkers No. 7—Room
218, 1095 Market.

Cleaners and Dyers Shop Owners, Lecal 33—
F B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 24th.
Commission Market Drivers and Helpers No. 280—310 Clay.
Construction and Common Laborers No. 281—200 Guerrero.
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday. 2:30 p.m.;
3rd Thursday at 8:30 p.m., 20 Jones.
Coepers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,
Labor Temple.

bor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.

Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets
2nd Fridar, Labor Temple.

Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 99—Meets 1st
Wednesday, 240 Golden Gate Ave.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd
Wednesdays, 200 Guerrery.

Electrical Workers No. 151 (merged with Electrical Workers (Radio) B-202)—229 Valencia.

Underhill 0798.

Electrical and Radie Workers B-202—229 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.

1367 Fourteenth ave.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 109 Golden Gate Ave.
Federatien of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E.
King, 1071 Lombard.

King, 1971 Lombard.

Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.

Firemen and Ollers, Lecal No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Fisn Cannery Workers No. 21365—Agnes Tuoto, Sec., 534 Jerrold Ave.

Vegetable Clerks No. 1017—1182 meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor

Temple, Furniture Workers' Union, Lecal No. 1541—200 Guerrero.

Guerrero.

Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia. 106 Valencia.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd & 4th Fridays, Lebor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor

Temple.

Grecery Clerks No. 648—Room 417, 1095 Market Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.

Hatters' Union No. 31—46 Kearny.

Horticulturists and Floriculturists' Union No. 21245—6145 Mission.

Hospital and Institutional Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p.m., 109 Golden Gate are.

Hotel and Apartment Clerks No. 223—285 Ellis, Ordway 8667 or Tweedo 5914.

Lee Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Louis Brunner, Sec., 905 Vermont.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 3rd Tuesday, 109 Golden Gate Are.

Jate Ave.

Journal of Tuesday, 109 Golden

Jowelry Workers No. 36—Room 718 830 Market.

Kraft Cheese and Mayonnaise Process Union No.
20987—Mary Ercolini, Sec., 1695 Filbert,
aundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Laber Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth,
aundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 1

Labor Temple.
Pocketbeck Werkers No. 31-1067 Mar-

ket. Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave. Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.

Lengshoremen No. 38-79—113 Stouart.
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2074 Third.
Macaroni Workers No. 493—Meets 4th Friday.
Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor

Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Joseph P. Bailey, Sec., 1412 Seventh Ave.

Masters, Mates and Pilets No. 40—Room 22,
Ferry Bldg.

Masters, Mates and Pilets No. 39—Bulkhead
Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.

Masters, Mates and Pilets No. 90—9 Main.

Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday,
Labor Temple.

Milk Wagen Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

days, Labor Temple.

Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p.m., Moose Hall, 46 Kearny.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Newspaper and Periodical Drivers No. 921 (formerly Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees No. 20456)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, 8 p. m., and last Sunday, 10 a. m., 109 Golden Gate A. ve. Underhill 3361.

News Venders No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.

Nurses (City and County) No. 214-1—Mrs. Julia Duggan, Sec., 236 Paris.

Office Employees No. 13188—Meets 3rd Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Office Employees No. 21320—26 O'Farrell, Rm. 610.

ating Engineers (Heisting and Pertable), cal No. 3—1095 Market. Phone Hemlock

Operating Engineers (Stationary) No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.

Building, 16th and Mission.
Optical Workers No. 18791—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Druids' Temple, 44 Page.
Oranmental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—1182
Market, Room 206.
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 158—112 Valencia.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Makers—Russell Johnson, 1301 York.
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Pharmacists No. 838—Room 415, Grant Bldg., 1995 Market. Hemlock 1459. Photo Engravers—Meots 1st Friday. Office, 329 Market. Market.
Photographers and Allied Crafts—25 Taylor,
Meets at Labor Temple, 1st Thursdays.
Plumbers No. 442—290 Guerre.
Post effice Cierks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor

Temple.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meeta
2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Preduction Machine Operators and Miscellaneous
Metal Workers Ne. 1327—Meets 2nd and 4th
Tuesdays, 2915 16th St.
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec.,
1239 Francisco.
Public Works Laborers No. 978—James Lally,
Rec. Sec., 1312 Utah.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers, Lecal 93—Labor Temple, F. B. Nicholas, Sec., 4057 Twenty-fourth,
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th
Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retall Department Store Clerks No. 1100—Meose Hall, 1621 Market, Underhill 7424. Retall Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1265—Room 416, 1095 Market. Retall Shee and Textile Salemen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave. Sallors' Union of the Pacifie—59 Clay. Sanitary Truck Drivers and Helpers No. 350—536 Bryant.

yant. . and East Bay Steel Die and Cepper Plate gravers and Embessers No. 424—W. F. hoeppner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave., Burlin-

S. F. and Embersus.
Engravers and Embersus.
Schoeppner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave.,
Schoeppner, Sec., 1320 Lincoln Ave.,
game, Calif.
San Francisco and East Bay Ink and Relier
Makers No. 5—Edw. G. Darrow, Sec.-Treas.,
1033 Santa Fe Avenue, Albany, Calif.
S. F. Salvage Cerps Ne. 341—2940 Bixteenth.
S. F. Welders' Lodge No. 1330—1179 Market.
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thurs-

Sorap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—Labor Temple.

Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays.
224 Guerrero.
Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.

Ship Fitters Ne. 9—3052 Sixteenth.
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.
Special Delivery Messengers Ne. 23—Ferry Aumex.
Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones. Franklin 0914
Steam Fitters No. 550—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Stereetypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday,
Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Walter Lobato, P. O.
Box 170, Centerville, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143
Moltke, Daly City, Calif.
Stove Mounters No. 65—Virgil Leonard, Sec.,
4530 Twenticth.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Thursday, Labor Temple.

Street Carmen, DIV. 518—Thursday, Labor Temple.
Street Carmen, DIV. 1004—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 1182 Market.
Street Carmen, DIV. 192—Labor Temple, Oakland, Twenty-first and Webster.
Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201
Washington St.
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers Ne. 11—John Coghlan, 70
Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.

Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. 230 Jones.
Tobacco Workers Ne. 210—Meets 1st Tuesday.
Labor Temple.
Tool and Die Makers' Lodge 1176—H. W. McArdell, Sec., 3826 Cerrito Ave., Oakland.
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday. Labor Temple
Typographical No. 21—Office, 405 Sansome, Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. Labor Temple.
Union Label Section—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Labor Temple.
Venetian Blind Workers—200 Guerrero.
Walters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.
Waitresses No. 48—Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednedays at 3:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednedays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.
Warehousemen No. 680—400 Brannan. Garfield 2819.
Watchmakers No. 102—830 Market, Room 718, Garfield 1968.
Watch Workers—Meets 3rd Monday. Labor Temple.

ple.
Web Pressren—Meets 4th Sunday. Lahor Temple
Wholesale Liquor Drivers and Salesmen No. 109
—W. S. Ainsworth, Sec., 691 Rockdale Drive.
Windew Cleaners No. 44—113 Mission.

ter. Your committee recommends that the request be granted. In the matter of Local Joint Board of Culinary Workers and Bartenders citing the manager of the Bal Tabarin to appear before the committee, they reported that this matter had been satisfactorily adjusted. In the matter of Lumber Clerks No. 2559 and their controversy with the Cleveland Wrecking Company, this matter is still held in committee for further consideration. In the matter of Retail Shoe and Textile Association No. 410 and their controversy with the Hastings Clothing Company, Brothers Torreng and McManus were present representing the union, and explained the attitude of the firm. Your committee recommends that we declare our intention of placing the Hastings Clothing Company on the unfair list. The matter of the National Shirt Shops was laid over for two weeks and they will again be notified to appear. Brothers Johnson and Koepke of Paint Makers' Union No. 1071 appeared and presented their complaint against the Nason Paint Company; this matter has been dealt with by the Council. The firm is exhibiting antagonism towards the union with reference to a new agreement. This matter has been referred to the officers of the Council to assist the union in negotiation of their agreement with the paint industry as well as the Nason Company. Report concurred in.

Report of the Law and Legislative Committee-

Pursuant to the action of the Council setting the time for the discussion for the Law and Legislative Committee report on the initiative constitutional amendment No. 32, known as the Retirement Life Payments Act, commonly known as the "ham and eggs" amendment, your committee submitted a majority and minority report with reference to this question. The majority report recommended that the said resolutions favoring this proposition be disapproved and the minority report submitted its recommendation, which was to the effect that the Council go on record favoring

an affirmative vote on initiative constitutional amendment No. 32.

After an extended discussion, many delegates to the Council taking part in the debate, motion was made to adopt the minority report. An amendment to adopt the majority report was made. An amendment to the amendment that the Council take no action followed. The motion was entertained by the chair that the matter be continued until the next meeting of the Council, to be made a special order after the reading of communications; this motion was lost. The amendment to the amendment that the Council take no action, being put to a vote, was lost. The amendment to adopt the majority report was lost. The motion to adopt the minority report was carried.

Receipts, \$1054.50; expenses, \$941.67. Council adjourned at 11:30 p. m. Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Federation of Teachers Local 61, W.P.A. Section

The meeting on August 26 was addressed by Mini Carson, president of the Dressmakers' Union and vice-president of the Joint Board, I.L.G.W.U., on the topic, "Does San Francisco Need a New Deal?"

She pointed out that, in a city where 42 per cent of all housing was to a greater or less degree sub-standard; where there were no free clinics nor free health service for school children; where playgrounds were unsupervised; where W.P.A. nursery schools and other valuable projects were not actively sponsored by the city itself; where W.P.A. education program classes are refused the use of public school buildings; where, in short, the low tax rate is low because of the curtailing of those services usually offered by a city of our size to its citizens, there does exist a vital need for a new deal.

She spoke of the benefits received by members

of her own union from the W.P.A. nursery schools and education program and the necessity of carrying such work forward without interruption or abatement.

The welfare committee reported that more teachers were to begin their 30-day lay-off on August 31, but that the same promise of returning to the program at the end of this period is being made to them as was quoted two weeks ago in this report.

One of our union music teachers reports that he has been able to secure jobs for two of his students—one with a church choir and the other with the opera company. Thus, vocal instruction is not only a leisure-time activity, but also a vocational one.

When you phone Douglas 7119 about an adult class, ask for one taught by a union teacher.

GRACE LEONARD,
Publicity Committee.

Keeping Up His Record

Keeping up a record of more than a score of years, Timothy A. Reardon, member of the State Industrial Relations Commission, will again be a delegate to the annual American Federation of Labor Metal Trades Department convention to be held in Cincinnati. He will represent the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters.

The department meets the week before the A.F.L. convention opening October 2.

TO STUDY FOREST CONSERVATION

The Lumber and Sawmill Workers of Washington State, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has begun a comprehensive study of the forest conservation problem, with a plan of preserving the Northwest's great timber stands as a permanent resource.

Do You Want to Pay More for Your Gasoline?

If you do not, sign one of the Petitions now in circulation against the Atkinson Oil Control Bill passed by the last session of the State Legislature.

Here is Labor's position as expressed in a letter to the Assembly Committee on Oil Industries:

"The California State Federation of Labor at its regular quarterly meeting in San Francisco on March 18 had before it a Resolution of the Central Labor Council of Long Beach unanimously opposing passage of A. B. 1926 (the Oil Control Bill). The various features of the bill, and its effect on Labor, were discussed in detail, with the result that the California State Federation of Labor concurred in the action of the Long Beach Labor Council. We are vigorously opposed to the bill, and I have been instructed to use every effort for its defeat."

(Signed) EDWARD VANDELEUR, Secretary.

This record is respectfully submitted to those who may have been misled. Labor, its friends and supporters, will give their aid by signing the referendum petition against a measure so roundly denounced by the California State Federation of Labor.

Independent Petroleum and Consumers' Association
520 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

Words of Wisdom From Max Zaritsky on Unity

Charging that the C.I.O. "raid on the building trades" will bring "enhanced bitterness and strife" which will "only divide the labor movement still further at a time when it needs unity more than ever," Max Zaritsky, president of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, has called upon John L. Lewis, president of the C.I.O., to state his terms of peace.

In an editorial over his signature in the "Hat Worker," official publication of the hatters' organization, Zaritsky states that so far as the American Federation of Labor is concerned they had already in effect stated their terms of peace as far back as November, 1937, when a tentative agreement was reached between committees of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O.

"We heard at our convention," he writes, "that the committees who negotiated peace between the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. at that time had come to an agreement but that the agreement was vetoed at the last moment. This assertion has not been denied. If the agreement reached then was not acceptable, what are now the points of dispute?"

Zaritsky ridicules the idea that questions of basic trade union policy divide the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. "The original issue for the creation of the C.I.O.," he says, "has long been disposed of. It is meaningless to say that the C.I.O. will continue as a separate body as long as the A.F.L. will not recognize the principle of industrial unionism. The A.F.L. has long recognized this principle. I venture to say that there are fully as many industrial unions within the A.F.L. as within the C.I.O., and just as many craft unions within the C.I.O. as within the A.F.L."

Groups Refuse to Fight

Zaritsky points out that in a number of states and sections the members of the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. refuse to fight and have reached working agreements on local labor problems. He feels, therefore, that the strife is continued artificially and "for abstruse and devious reasons." It may satisfy "inflated vanities and ambitions," he says, "but serves no other useful purpose."

In view of the fact that the opponents of unionism are gaining the upper hand in Congress and other legislative bodies, and in view of the impending presidential elections, Zaritsky insists that labor must settle its differences and mend its fences as rapidly as possible.

He ends his article by calling for the peace terms and for a speedy conclusion of peace.

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100 MARKET

TOWNSEND ANNIVERSARY

Approximately fifty thousand officers and members of Townsend clubs throughout California will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Townsend club in America at a jubilee day meeting in Inglewood, Sunday, September 3, it is announced from Los Angeles by F. Manley Goldsberry, personal representative of Dr. Townsend. Speakers for the jubilee will be Dr. Francis E. Townsend, United States Senator Sheridan Downey and a number of California congressman.

FIGHT BAN ON CLOSED SHOP

Organized labor has launched state-wide opposition to the Hildreth bill, now pending in the Alabama State Legislature, which would ban the closed shop in Alabama. Price L. Foster, president of the Alabama Typographical Conference, is heading the opposition.

Hotel Arbitration

Superior Judge Andrew Schottky of Mariposa County, sitting in San Francisco, granted a preliminary injunction to Hotel and Apartment Service Employees' Union, Local 200, restraining the Hotel and Apartment Clerks and Office Employees' Union, Local 283, and hotel employers of San Francisco from proceeding with arbitration hearings now pending.

The action grows out of a struggle between the A.F.L. Building Service Employees' International Union and the A.F.L. Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance for jurisdiction over hotel clerks, maids and other service employees.

Local 200 of the Building Service International Union, claiming it acquired property rights to a contract which had been entered into by Local 283 and hotel operators, brought the action to establish its claim. Many of the employees involved had changed from Local 283 to Local 200.

A temporary restraining order has been in effect since August 2. Local 283 contended the executive council of the A.F.L. had ruled in its favor and that the court should not set aside such decision.

Judge Schottky ruled that no arbitration should be held until it is definitely determined which local union is the proper bargaining agent, and he urged hotel owners and the two unions to co-operate in order to bring the matter to trial immediately on its merits.

Hotel owners, joined as defendants, had urged the preliminary injunction be granted in view of the fact that the arbitration in prospect would be "prolonged and expensive."

George Hardy, representing the Building Service Employees' International, announced Local 200 would ask the court to make the preliminary injunction apply only to Local 283 in order that other hotel unions involved might proceed with their own arbitration proceedings.

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The Swift & Co. Strike

The strike of butchers at the Swift & Co. plants in northern California, which has been in progress for some weeks, seems to be no nearer to settlement than last week. The latest development was an "Open Letter to the Public" issued by the Western Federation of Butchers, and signed by M. S. Maxwell, president, which was printed as display advertising in the San Francisco daily newspapers. The advertisement reads as follows:

"In the interest of an early settlement of the present strike conditions and a desire to bring about the reopening of the Swift & Co. plant, we made the following proposals to the representatives of Swift & Co.:

"1. We offered to join with them in a conference with a committee of the San Francisco Labor Council for the purpose of adjudicating the present strike difficulties. This Swift & Co. refused to do.

"2. We offered to join with all in a conference with a committee of the Employers' Council of San Francisco. This Swift & Co. refused to do.

"3. We offered to submit all of the existing problems on request of the employees and suggestions of the employers to arbitration. This Swift & Co. refused to do.

"4. We offered to sit in with the Federal Labor Conciliator and obtain his aid and suggestions. This Swift & Co. refused to do.

"5. We asked them if they would be willing to agree to 'closed shop' principles. They said 'No.'

"6. We asked them if they would be willing to agree to preferential hiring principles. They said 'No.'

"7. We asked them if they would be willing to follow the principle agreed to by other national packers having plants in this area, namely: To permit our secretary or business representatives to make casual visits to the plants during reasonable hours and without any interference with the plant operation. They said 'Decidedly no.'

"They suggested that our previous relationships have always been satisfactory. We advised them that that was not the fact. The records of the butchers' unions of the Bay area speak for themselves. We have co-operated faithfully and sincerely with all industries and merchants and have had no strikes in this area for the past thirty-one years.

"We have always been able to deal with those who have open minds and are co-operative. We are still willing to meet with the representatives of Swift & Co. and any friendly agency who may lend their aid in bringing about a speedy and amicable adjustment of the present labor controversy.

"The door is still open for Swift & Co. to settle the present labor controversy if they have an open mind and are willing to strike the word 'no' from their vocabulary."

CONVENTION DELEGATES

When the convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America convenes in Cincinnati, Ohio, in September, Local Auxiliary No. 1004 will be represented by Mrs. Mary Granucci and Mrs. Esther Hays. Mrs. Leona Parker, first vice-president of the international, will also attend the convention.

PEOPLE'S An Independent 100 Per Cent Union DAIRY

Capital Highlights

Washington between-sessions doldrums have been broken by a high light of unusual brilliance. This is the investigation by Representative Martin Dies' committee on un-American activities of the German-American Bund.

Chairman Dies seems to have stumbled upon something worthy of the attention of a committee of Congress. Hitherto the committee has shown a disposition to "view with alarm" every shade of thought and every form of organization not bearing the stamp of approval of the Liberty League, Ham Fish, the D.A.R. or the National Association of Manufacturers. Bogies were conjured up in every alley and "made in Moscow" ghosts in every attic except those belonging to the tory wing of the Republican or the bourbon wing of the Democratic parties.

* * *

The committee has shown a marked blindness to such un-American activities as the assaults upon democratic rights of wage-earners in which have been found usurpation of the military functions of government, expensive and vigorous ballyhoos to mislead the voters of great states; conducted in the self-assumed name of agriculture, patriotism, etc.

Exposure of these transgressions of Americanism, frequently through the use of force, have been left to the more realistic Committee on Civil Liberties, headed by Senator La Follette.

Now, the Dies committee seems to "have something." Its fishing expedition into the operations of the "Bund" indicate that it will serve a constructive purpose by going further into the various "shirt" rackets.

As near as has been so far learned, these buffooneries have for their principal purpose the furnishing of abundant material sustenance and inflation for the megalomania of various screwballs. The testimony of Fuehrer Fritz Kuhn of the Bund furnished an enlightening case study. When first appearing he assumed the boorish arrogance of the traditional Prussian drillmaster. When his table pounding, shouting "liar," refusal to answer questions, etc., had exhausted the patience of the committee, he proceeded to curl up in typical bully fashion. He was being browbeaten, he whined, the committee was unconstitutional, he wanted the protection of legal counsel, etc.

As revealed, the operations of his organization have for a front an amazing collection of "heiling," heeling and toeing, goose stepping and other caperings. The actual objective appears to be that of inducing youths of German descent to be Germans first, in all that the present Germany implies, and Americans so far as necessity and expedience compel.

The dark-haired, swarthy fuehrer was clear on one point, that of "Nordic supremacy." Speaking with a strong Teutonic accent, he was certain as to the opposition of his bund to "der Chews." The grievance seemed to be that the Jews had achieved much greater influence than that to which their proportionate 4 per cent of the population entitled them. Just how the contributions and rewards of the Jewish and other elements in our American set-up were to be decimal-pointed was not developed.

Our fellow citizens of recent German, Irish, Scandinavian, Italian, Polish and other descents are making a fine contribution to that America toward which we are all looking by building loyalty and understanding of democratic ideals upon the foundation of rich ancestral devotion to the same spirit.

Lifting the lid from such organized efforts to pervert this fine Americanism is a simple act of justice and vindication to them.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

H. C. Carrasco, state labor commissioner, announces manufacturing employment in California during July was 13.8 per cent higher than during the same month a year ago, and payrolls showed a gain of 13.2 per cent. Furthermore, the number of workers employed in California factories during July was 8.7 per cent greater than during June. Because of the Independence Day holiday, however, July payrolls were slightly under June. Combining manufacturing and certain non-manufacturing industries, it was found that employment in July, 1939, increased 4.5 per cent from June and was 8.6 per cent higher than June of last year. Payrolls for all reporting groups for manufacturing and non-manufacturing were 8.2 per cent above a year ago, but declined slightly in June because of the Independence Day holiday.

Diets and Their Effects

The diet of a people is reflected inevitably in the life and manners of the people.

We have seen the outcome of grits and fatback in the South, reflected in the crops of pellagra, rickets. We have not been able to shut our eyes, especially of late, to the diet of export cotton and eroded land usage, as shown up in the low-wage and poll-tax-ridden people of Southern states.

Perhaps no one but keen dieticians suspected any relations between the Fuehrer's menu of "cannon balls instead of butter."

But a certain Dr. Korkhaus is reported to have discussed the condition of the masticating equipment of Germans recently at a dentists' convention at Wiesbaden. This specialist stated that 40 per cent of the 6-year-old German children and 55 per cent of the 14-year-olds exhibited marked deformities of the teeth, mouth and jaws. He named as the probable causes of this condition "wrong nourishment of pregnant mothers, rickets (also connected with deficient diet), disturbance of the inner secretory glands, inadequate nourishment of babies after weaning, and general constitutional weakness."

A nation 55 per cent of whose people have deformities of jaws and teeth, and other aftermath of rickets, will not make a very effective army within the next ten years or less. Diet of cannon seems to be bad for the teeth.—I.L.N.S.

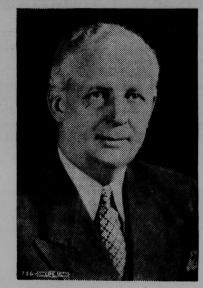
Strikes Stop Building

Washington's building construction was further complicated last week with the strike of over 200 plumbers. The strike of the plumbers and the prolonged strike of the Sand and Gravel Workers' Union almost brought the building construction in the capital to a complete standstill.

A break has already been effected with eight contractors, including one large concern signing individually with the union and granting the pay raise demanded, increasing the daily wage from \$12 to \$13.

Meanwhile the strike against the Smoot Sand and Gravel Company remains deadlocked. Further conference between the union and the employers are expected shortly. The strike has made idle some 3000 men and halted work on \$54,000,000 in projects.

Governor Greets Labor



GOVERNOR CULBERT L. OLSON

Although it is one of our relatively young institutions, Labor Day has become one of our most significant national holidays. It has a growing significance because it has meaning to an everwidening circle of people.

Recent years have been unmistakably marked by the marching advance of labor unionism, a growth produced by the drastic economic and social changes that have overtaken us in one short generation. Labor unions have grown in membership, in influence and in prestige. They have embraced the cause of groups of workers heretofore but little organized. They have taken an increased interest in affairs, both public and private.

This growth has been attended by a rising consciousness, not only in the ranks of labor, but among employers and people generally, that labor has earned and now is awaiting its proper place in councils of the nation and rising to the responsibilities of that place.

Perhaps greatest of responsibilities falling upon labor is that of helping to preserve and extend our American liberties and democratic institutions, and helping to reconstruct our economic and social life. This is a heavy responsibility, but in it lie the forces which will unify labor, the forces which are preparing America's future.

CULBERT L. OLSON, Governor of California.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President San Francisco Typographical Union

The Chairmen's Forum will meet in the office of the union, 405 Sansome street, Thursday evening, September 7. The meeting will be called to order at 7:30 o'clock. Owing to the fact that many chairmen were on vacation during August, as well as some members being in attendance at the convention at Fort Worth, this is the first meeting since July. This meeting promises to be of major importance to the chairmen of all book and job chapels. The proposed set of model chapel rules and regulations will be before the meeting for discussion, the semi-annual election of forum officers will be held, and matters and problems in which chairmen have been active during the past two months will be brought up for discussion. Chairmen cannot afford to miss the opportunities placed at their disposal through the Chairmen's Forum.

The Fort Worth Typographical convention ended on Saturday this year, it being necessary to extend the time one day, not alone because of the volume of business, but the discussions which took place were of such length on a few propositions, notably No. 161, pertaining to the American Federation of Labor controversy, that other business of the convention was held up. The outcome of Proposition No. 161 was the adoption of a substitute submitted by the resolutions committee which read in part as follows:

"Resolved, That the International Typographical Union hereby advises the American Federation of Labor that continued affiliation cannot be dependent upon the I.T.U. paying said assessment or acknowledgment of centralized control of international unions of the A.F.L.; and be it further

"Resolved, That should our delegates to the next convention of the A.F.L. be not seated no further per capita tax will be paid to the A.F.L. until that organization respects the autonomous rights, powers and privileges of the International Typographical Union; and be it further

"Resolved, That the International Typographical Union is desirous that there be one federation of labor unions, which will seek peaceful and constructive solution of their differences."

A resolution was adopted instructing the executive council to arrange for further conferences with the executive board of the Newspaper Guild.

A proposition adopted and sent to referendum is aimed at protecting our pension fund. It provides for a drop in the 2 per cent assessment to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent when the pension fund reaches \$3,000,000, the same to be returned to 2 per cent when the amount in the fund has dropped to \$1,500,000.

Other propositions acted on favorably provide

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BOILERS - TANKS - STACKS - BOOMS DIPPERS - STICKS - PLATE WORK WELDING - REPAIRING for a better understanding between other unions in the printing trades, the president being instructed to enter into negotiations with officers of unions now affiliated with the International Printing Trades Association and "with the proper officers of any other printing craft union" for the purpose of perfecting agreement "more in line with modern trends and provide a greater degree of equity and reciprocity." One proposition made specific reference to the Amalgamated Lithographers.

New Orleans was selected as the next convention town over Vancouver. Two ballots were necessary, Vancouver being high but not receiving a majority on the first ballot.

Daniel D. Sullivan, father of Elmo Sullivan, died Tuesday in Sacramento. Mr. Sullivan was a past president of the California State Federation of Labor and was for more than fifty years connected with the State Printing Office. He was 85 years of age at the time of death.

Lynn Collins of the "Call-Bulletin" chapel left Saturday for a month's vacation.

J. E. Whiting, chairman of the "Examiner" chapel, has been confined at his home for the last week with an attack of influenza. Last reports stated he was convalescing nicely.

Golf News-By J. W. C.

The Union Printers' Golf Association of San Francisco wound up the first year of its existence by playing host to the largest crowd that has ever attended any of its affairs since the association was organized. More than forty guests and members of the association participated in the golf tournament, while forty-eight were present at the first anniversary dinner that was held at 7 p. m. in the banquet hall of the Crystal Springs clubhouse.

The association was honored by having three very distinguished guests present, namely, Charlie Russell of Stockton, officer of the Union Printcraft International Golf Association; Bill Turley, member of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, and Joe Larson, also of Chicago, who was one of the original eighteen members of Chicago Union who started the International Golf Association, and who is credited by many as being the father of the above association. On his recent visit to "dear old Zinzi" to play in the international tournament that was held last month Charlie Russell spoke so highly of our association that he sold both gentlemen on the idea of returning home with him so he could bring them down to our anniversary party and they could judge for themselves what kind of an organization we had. The association extends thanks to both Charlie and his guests for being with us, and we hope that both Joe and Bill will linger awhile in California and be present at our next affair.

The dinner was a fitting climax to a day that was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and several association members stayed long after the dinner to dance and fraternize. At the conclusion of dinner

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Trade in your old furniture. Generous trade-in allowances at Lachman Bros.

TWO YEARS TO PAY, THE LACHMAN WAY

the following officers were elected to lead the association for the coming year: President, J. A. W. McDermott; vice-president, L. L. Sheveland; secretary, Joe W. Chaudet; board of directors, Ronald Cameron, Gale Welchon, Percy Crebassa, Fred Leach and "Cy" Stright.

The new officers were called on and all stated the hope that the association would continue to grow and prosper and all pledged their aid in building a bigger and better association. The date for the next tournament was set for the 24th of September at Sonoma Mission Inn.

The following are the winners in the different classifications and the hole-in-one contest and putting contest:

Championship Class-Low gross, "Cy" Stright: runner-up, Ralph Iusi; low net, Ronald Cameron; runner-up, Joe Chaudet. Class A-Low gross, Joe Johnson; runner-up, R. Kimbrough; low net, Lloyd Connell; runner-up, Ben Apte. Class B-Low gross, Roy Donovan; runner-up, Harry Darr; low net, Percy Crebassa; runner-up, Eddie Schmeider. Class C-Low gross, L. L. Sheveland; runner-up, Ray Moore; low net, Leonard Sweet and Charlie Monroe, tied. In the flipping of a coin to decide who would take high prize, Sweet won. Hole-in-one winner-Charles Schmid of Crocker-Union put his second shot two feet eight inches from the hole to win. Putting contest-Joe W. Chaudet of the Perry Publishing Company won with a one under par 17 for the nine holes: par, 18. Guest flight prizes were won by C. Welsh of Crocker-Union, Fred Lower, also of Crocker-Union, and Dick Hughes of the "Examiner."

Remember the date of the next tourney September 24 at Sonoma Mission Inn; and read the Labor Clarion for more golf news.

Call-Bulletins-By "Hoot"

Several changes have been made in the invention we spoke about to stop the operators sending in "double black" lines. Chief of these is that the bell has been replaced by a buzzer. Seems the bell made too much noise, waking the operator.

One of our operators says they can't start a war. He has only fifteen minutes to go to reach the O.T. deadline.

One of the posters advertising the forty-second annual dance of the Mutual Aid showed up lately. That was ten years ago, when our dancing master, Jim Ramsey, held dances at the Eagles' Hall on Saturday nights.

Wonder how many of the boys can remember the Labor Day parade in the famous 1906 year.

On account of the many nationalities in our chapel, any feed we went to would have to include haggis, wienerwurst, plum pudding, kosher meat, gammel ost, bologna, hot dogs, etc.

Looks like most of the boys have taken their vacations. Of course there are a few stragglers yet to be heard from.

Members of the chapel, including the chairman, are wondering what became of the copies of the proceedings of the convention that used to come after each day's session. Only news we got was from the press.

HAVENNER'S CANDIDACY FOR MAYOR

Franck R. Havenner, representative from the Fourth congressional district and a former supervisor, this week declared he was entering the race against Mayor Rossi at the November municipal election because he believed that there was a demand "for a change in the policies and the personnel of our municipal government."

Celebrate Labor Day in a union-made outfit of clothing.

JAS. H. REILLY & CO. FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Sts.
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Labor Day, 1939, finds San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18 continuing to function in the interests of its members in a highly creditable style. The union for the past eleven years has paid dues to but one international-the I.T.U.

The proposal to form an international printing trades federation is as fantastic a one as was that which called for the creation of an international mailers' union. Pyramiding internationals inevitably would result in centralizing power into the hands of a hierarchy, with local autonomy destroyed. Increased overhead and endless red tape would follow such a set-up, with legislation under the control of those at the head, not the rank and file of the federation-just another M.T.D.U., but on a larger scale; a boss-controlled organization, furnishing soft jobs for ambitious politicians. Why this apparent solicitude for the welfare of the I.T.U. by some members of other unions that are said to be anything but democratically governed? Experience has shown the I.T.U. is thoroughly capable of governing itself in a more democratic manner than any of the other international unions. Beware of "entangling alliances" with other unions. Keep the I.T.U. the most democratically-governed union of the American labor movement

Los Angeles Mailers' Union is negotiating a new contract. Opinion appears to be about equally divided as to whether they will renew their con-tract with Labor Bureau, Inc., or engage the services of Munro Roberts, secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U., at a fee calling for \$100 per day and expenses. As secretary-treasurer Roberts receives a salary of \$75 per month. He favors all mailers affiliating with the M.T.D.U. He has stated his main reason for seeking M.T.D.U. office was to "improve the welfare of all mailers." Los Angeles union may find re-affiliation with the M.T.D.U. a costly investment.

Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21 By MRS. MYRTLE L. SADLER

On August 13, 1902 (thirty-seven years ago) the Woman's International Auxiliary was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, with the purpose of establishing subordinate Auxiliaries in all cities having locals of the International Typographical Union. For a number of years social and fraternal activities were the main features, but as time went on, and at the suggestion of the offices of the I.T.U., the organization has made its label campaign of the utmost importance and at the present time the activities of the W.I.A. in promoting use of the union label are of inestimable value to the cause of unionism.

Conventions of the W.I.A. are held annually at the time and place of the I.T.U. conventions, and at these meetings many beneficial features have been added, one of which was that of providing a death benefit. At the 1926 convention, held in Colorado Springs, a committee was appointed to seek ways and means to erect and maintain a home for our aged and ill members. As a result of the action of this convention each year certain sums of money have been raised and set aside to accomplish this purpose, and at the present time a considerable amount is available

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For your home use for less than you can make them

Morning Glory Sandwich Co.

Fillmore 6922 TEmplebar 1466 and the prospects are very bright for realization of this "dream" in the not too distant future.

In view of these facts, and while our local has been organized but a short time, with gratifying results, nevertheless we feel it the duty of all members of the Typographical Union to urge the lady members of their family to join this organization and assist us in our efforts, which, after all, will be of direct benefit to union men in their fight to better conditions for the workers. We are sure the members of San Francisco Typographical Union will not fail us. Our president, Mable A. Skinner, telephone Randolph 9036, or any member, will gladly give information to applicants as to dues and other qualifications neces-

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

thizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.

Austin Studio, 833 Market.

Becker Distributing Company.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

Beauty Shops at 133 Geary (except Isabelle Salon de Beaute).

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.

Drake Cleaners and Dyers.

F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Ganson Manufacturing Company.

Goldetone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workingmen's clothing.

Green Gate Tea Room.

Howard Automobile Company.

John Breuner Company.

John Breuner Company.
John Breuner Company.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
MacFarlane Candy Stores.
Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the

MacFarlane Candy Stores.

Magazines "Time" and "Life," products of the unfair Donnelley firm.

Mitzi Beauty Salon.

M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.

National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.

Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
People's Furniture Company, 2050 Kearny.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Serv-Well Grocery, 595 Ellis.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
W. & J. Sloane.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Compan
Sunnyvale, California. All non-union independent taxicabs.

Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.

Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union, Local No. 93, are unfair.

W. GODEAU

W. M. RINGEN

FUNERAL DIRECTORS 41 VAN NESS AVE., SAN FRANCISCO 2110 WEBSTER ST., OAKLAND

Labor Will Celebrate Its National Holiday At Golden Gate Fair

Next Monday is Labor Day, the day devoted by Labor throughout the nation to celebrating its triumphs and discussing plans and hopes for further bettering the economic conditions of the workers. Appropriately, this year in San Francisco the celebration of Labor's national holiday will take place at the Golden Gate International Exposition, where plans have been completed to pay tribute to the accomplishments of American Labor and its ideals.

Contrary to usual custom, no parade will be held by the unions affiliated with the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building and Construction Trades Council and other American Federation of Labor unions. These will all participate in the exercises to be held on Treasure Island.

The unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations will celebrate the day with a parade and exercises in the Civic Center.

The American Federation of Labor unions will gather in Festival Hall on the Island at 2 o'clock. The meeting will be presided over by John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, and will be addressed by Governor Culbert L. Olson, Mayor Rossi, leading members of the unions and others. Festival Hall will seat 3500 persons.

Immediately after his address at the Exposition the governor will depart for Sacramento to take part in the festivities at the State Fair.

The A.F.L. celebration will culminate in a grand ball to be held simultaneously in Festival Hall and in the California State Building ballroom on Treasure Island.



ANDREW J. **GALLAGHER**

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With the Union Bowlers

With only one week of play remaining, B.S.E.I.U., Local No. 9, seems to have the Thursday night league at Powell Street Recreation, pretty well sewed up. This team, composed of the Dill brothers, J. Viera, B. Andre and Captain French, has set a very consistant pace, brought about by good harmony and steady attendance.

In the Wednesday twelve-team league at the Golden Gate Recreation we find a very close race betwen the first nine of the twelve teams. Auto Sales has a one-game advantage over Beer Drivers and Bakery Drivers, who are tied for second place. Brewery Maltsters and Window Cleaners No. 1 are tied for fourth and fifth positions, only three games behind the leaders. Secretary Bill Gilchrist still leads the individuals, with a 188 average for twenty-one games, being closely pressed by Burke and Deiglemeyer with a 187 average each and Sorich with a 186.

Most of the boys are now looking ahead toward the Union Labor Winter League, which will start about the third week in September. There are a few openings left, and if any of the brothers who are not now taking part wish to join up they may do so by getting in touch with Secretary Gilchrist at once at 1340 Turk street, telephone WEst 7025.

The idea of this league will be for beginners mostly, so they may get the experience of league play and establish an average in order to prepare them to enter other leagues and tournaments, to encourage and foster good fellowship and fraternal spirit as well as making new acquaintances and friends

GLASS CURBS TESTED

Glass curbs to mark the roadside are being tried out in England to improve visibility for driving at night or in fog, reports the California State Automobile Association. It is claimed that glass curbs are easier to see than white painted ones.

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TEST IRON HIGHWAY

Minnesota motorists are to have the unique experience of riding on an iron highway. The state plans to experiment with a half-mile stretch of cast-iron road, says a report received by the California State Automobile Association.

URGE FOR ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education, which last year brought 21,000 San Franciscans back to school, is this year considered certain to establish an all-time record for attendance at the evening schools which opened for classes on the evening of Tuesday, August 29. According to Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of San Francisco Public Schools, and Robert F. Gray, deputy superintendent of schools in charge of adult education, early inquiries regarding adult education courses indicate many additional thousands plan to take advantage of more than a hundred free courses offered by evening schools in business, trade and cultural education.

CHILDREN AND THE WAGE-HOUR LAW

Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Labor Department's Children's Bureau, has ruled that the child labor provisions of the Wage-Hour Act apply to sea food picking, packing and processing plants. The child labor law prohibits employment of children under 16 years of age. At the same time, Wage-Hour Administrator Andrews extended the temporary and partial exemption for handicapped workers in "sheltered workshops," which are instituions conducted on a non-profit charitable basis to rehabilitate handicapped per-

Pre-Marital Blood Tests

Couples expecting to marry after September 18 can now start having physical examinations and blood tests under the pre-martial law, Dr. W. M. Dickie, state health director, announces.

The law goes into effect September 19. It requires that a physician's certificate for both persons intending to marry be filed with the county clerk before a marriage license is issued. Examinations and blood tests for syphilis must be made within thirty days before the day a license is issued.

The physician's certificate will state that the person is not infected with syphilis or, if infected, is not in a stage of the disease which is or may become communicable to the marital partner.

"This means that certificates can be issued in certain cases to people who have syphilis. In those cases there would be no danger of communicating the disease to the persons they marry," Dr. Dickie said.

"Persons who are born with syphilis, those who have had the disease for many years, and those who have received sufficient treatment may be permitted to marry."

He said persons should go to their family doctor for the examination and blood test. Free tests can be obtained at any public clinic for the control of venereal diseases or by applying to the local health officer.

All laboratories now permitted by the state to make blood tests for syphilis will be allowed to do so under the new law.

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Health Service for **Employees of State**

The California State Employees' Association, which has 19,000 members, and the California Physicians' Service have formally signed a contract by which hospital service will be provided for a fee of \$2.50 a month each.

The plan is supported by 5000 physicians practicing in every county of the state, and hospital care will be provided through the Associated Hospital Service of Southern California, the Insurance Association of Approved Hospitals of the San Francisco Bay District and the Intercoast Hospitalization Insurance Association, covering the central valley.

Employee groups whose members receive an annual family income of \$3000 or less are eligible to participate in the program.

TO BAN JURISDICTIONAL STRIKES

John P. Coyne, president of the American Federation of Labor's Building and Construction Trades Department, announced at Washington last week that the Commonwealth Edison Company of Chicago had agreed to proceed with a \$15,000,000 expansion program after being assured there would be no jurisdictional strikes. Coyne said that the company had agreed "to make the work 100 per cent union."

FEDERAL MUSIC PROJECT

The program to be presented by the Federal Symphony Orchestra of the Work Projects Administration, Nathan Abas, conductor, Thursday evening, August 31, at 8:30, in the War Memorial Opera House, will include Mozart's Concerto in E flat Major for two pianos and orchestra to be played by the distinguished pianists, Tamara Morgan and Eduard Steurermann. The remainder of the program will consist of a popular repeat performance of Richard Strauss's "Ein Heldenleben" (A Hero's Life) and Rossini's Overture to the "Barber of Seville."

"FIND MAN FOR THE JOB"

Upholding the tenet of the merit system, "Find the man for the job, not the job for the man," four state examinations will be open to qualified men throughout the nation, says Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Moard. The positions, each paying \$340 a month, are citrus fruits marketing economist, dried fruits and nuts marketing economist, fresh fruits and vegetables marketing economist, and milk and dairy products marketing economist. Applications must be on file by September 8, and may be obtained by writing or calling at one of the offices of the State Personnel Board-108 State building, San Francisco; 1025 P street, Sacramento, or 401 State building, Los Angeles.

Dollar Is Worth More

More than 2 cents has been added to the purchasing power of the United States wage earner's dollar in the last year through a decline in living costs, economists figure.

The June living cost index compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board showed a further decline in food, housing, clothing and other items in the family budget.

The June index, the board said, was 2.3 per cent lower than in June, 1938, and 14.8 under the figure for June, 1929, but 18.1 per cent above the depression low point in 1933.

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Federation Reports on Work of Legislature

The California State Federation of Labor's report on labor legislation for the fifty-third session of the State Legislature was issued this week to all affiliated unions by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary and legislative agent of the body.

Condensed into a pocket size booklet of twentythree type pages, the report covers the measures sponsored by the California Joint Labor Legislative Committee, composed of representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods and American Federation of Labor groups, as well as numerous other measures in which labor was interested in sponsoring or opposing passage.

Particular attention is called to the success of labor in defeating anti-labor measures, with reference to such legislation in other states.

Detailed reasons for opposition to the so-called wage and hour and health insurance bills are given at length.

All measures of interest to labor which were enacted and signed by the governor will become law September 19, unless otherwise specifically provided. Measures passed and signed, defeated, "pocket vetoed" or failing of passage due to dying in committee or other reasons, are segregated in the report.

The report shows the benefits which will accrue to workers as a result of laws enacted to liberalize the unemployment reserves act, workmen's compensation, old-age pensions, aid to the blind, and other measures.

A Historic Incident

Amos J. Cummings of New York City was a member of the House of Representatives in 1894 when the bill making the first Monday in September of each year, "the day known and celebrated as labor's holiday," a "legal public holiday."

He had introduced in the House the Labor Day Bill already introduced in the Senate by Senator Kyle of South Dakota.

Cummings was a former president of New York Typographical Union No. 6 (Big Six), and a lifelong member of the International Typographical Union.

After the Cummings-Kyle bill was signed by President Cleveland Representative Cummings wrote the following letter to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor:

"Washington, D. C., June 29, 1894. "Samuel Gompers, Esq., 14 Clinton Place, New York City.

"My dear Gompers-Yesterday I took the bill making Labor Day a national holiday, which had been passed by both houses of Congress, down to the President and he signed it. Thinking that you would like to have a memento of the passage of a law elevating labor, which will probably remain on the statute books as long as the republic lasts, I send you the pen and holder which the President used in signing the bill.

"Yours sincerely.

"AMOS J. CUMMINGS." President Gompers sent the following reply: "New York, July 3, 1894.

"Hon. Amos J. Cummings, House of Representives, Washington, D. C.
"Dear Sir and Friend: I have the honor to



SAN FRANCISCO JOINT COUNCIL OF TEAMSTERS

President - John P. McLaughlin ocretary - Stephen F. Gilligan Office, 306 Laber Temple Tel. UNderhill 1127

acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 29th, informing me that you took the bill making Labor Day a national holiday to the President. that he signed it, and that you sent me the pen and pen-holder which the President used in signing the bill.

"I also received the pen and holder, and assure you that I esteem it, not only as a valuable souvenir in connection with the passage of the law, but also as a high compliment expressive of your attitude towards the great movement for the elevation of labor. Very truly yours.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS,

"President American Federation of Labor."

Cover Illustration

The magnificent half-tone of the "Court of the Seven Seas" at the Golden Gate International Exposition appearing on the front cover of this Labor Day Edition of the Labor Clarion is reproduced through the courtesy of the Exposition Press Department. It shows a view looking through the Court of Cavalcade down the magnificent Court of the Seven Seas. A visitor standing at the base of the eighty-foot statue of Pacifica would see this scene of grandeur. The cascade in the foreground flows to the Fountain of Western Waters (center) which, at night, takes on rainbow hues of polychromatic splendor. Color is also given to the cascade waters which flow from the base of Pacifica. The names of famous explorers are graved on the walls of the palace phalanxes; the prows of ancient galleons overhang the beauteous court, and the 400-foot "Tower of the Sun," in the distance, points a slender figure to the California sky.

UNEMPLOYMENT FUND DELINOUENCY

Members of the California Employment Commission have revised their rule regarding payment of contributions to the unemployment fund. Hereafter all contributions will be delinquent twenty days after the due date. The rule will become effective in time to apply on contributions due and payable October 1. These contributions will be delinquent after midnight October 20 instead of October 31, as would have been the case under the old rule. The commission also adopted a procedure which will permit it to extend the delinquent date in exceptional cases for not more than twenty days following the delinquent date.

REVERED BUSINESS WOMAN PASSES

Mrs. Mary See, whose smiling face has for many years graced the candy boxes of See's candy shops, died last week at the age of 87 after an extended illness during a visit with her daughter in Gananoque, Ontario, Canada. She was buried last Wednesday in Willowbank Cemetery. Mary See will long be remembered as the co-founder of See's candy shops with her son, Charles A. See. It has been over nineteen years since Mary See helped to start See's first shop in Pasadena, and her passing has caused profound sorrow to her employees and associates.

Labor Day is as good a day as any to resolve to purchase none but union-label goods from now on,

"FACTORY TO MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson Union-Made Shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

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Changing Map of Europe May Affect This Nation

By W. R. GAYLORD (I.L.N.S.)

Labor may well scrutinize the approaching changes in the map of Europe for its possible effect upon industrial and social conditions in the Americas

It must be remembered that the reason why Americans are being invited to go to Germany for jobs is just that the military projects in that nation are absorbing everything that is not necessary for absolute living requirements.

Since Munich it is crystal clear that the German administration stops at nothing in the pursuit of its previously announced objectives. Words of peace have constantly been attended with preparations for war such as the world never saw before. And promises of all sorts have proven to be nothing but camouflage to cover advances on some

Hitler is the head of this new ideological octopus, which intends, and has announced its intention, to extend its reach to a world-wide scope. All the talk about "Lebens Raum," in the face of a labor shortage, is obviously mere conversation to cover up the real aim-which is world-power.

That all this is affecting the United States, and its economy, as well as its politics, is shown by the antics of the recent session of Congress, and also by the meeting of the very important War Industries Committee, headed by Stettinius of United States Steel.

All of this will affect employment, will direct the production of industry, will result in grips on labor control not now dreamed of by the man in the street.

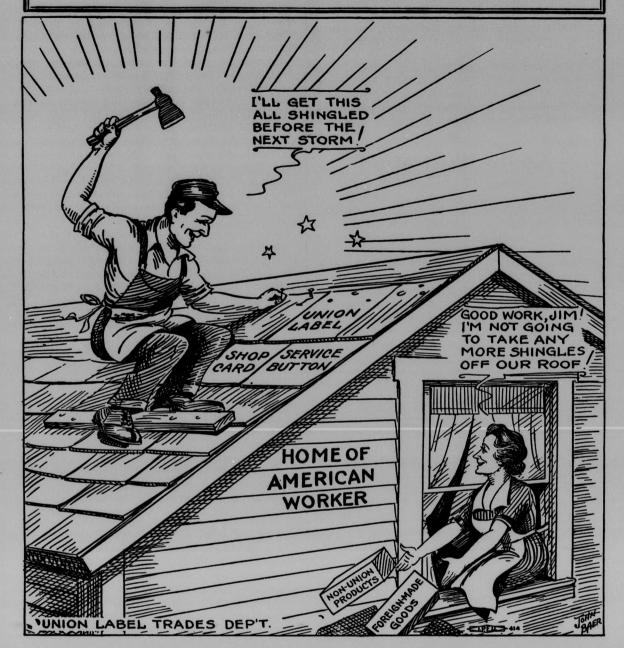
We can only look for a more intelligent selfishness on the part of the managers of industry than has been shown in Germany and Russia and Japan. And, if American citizenship retains its birthright, we can also look for a public opinion which will control, directly through political action, as well as indirectly, the national and industrial policies.

EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Hereafter the Unemployment Reserves Commission of California will be known as the "California Employment Commission." The provisions of a bill signed by Governor Olson, effective September 19, makes this change mandatory. The new name, it was felt by the commission members, will give the public a more comprehensive picture of the work the commission was intended to accomplish.



LABOR DAY, 1939



Let's Put Shingles on Our Own Homes!

I. M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

ABOR DAY or any other day is a good time to remind labor unionists and their friends to buy union label, union-made products and to patronize union services. Every time one buys non-union goods and uses non-union services he is tearing shingles off his own home.

During the last four depression years, all national and international unions affiliated with the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor have increased their membership. Some affiliates have doubled and even tripled their membership. The fact that they have adopted union labels, shop cards or service buttons and the intensive union label campaign carried on during the last few years have greatly helped to increase the number of members in the Union Label family.

Union services that are not designated by labels have also enjoyed a great benefit from the union label-conscious consumers who demand union workers on every repair or construction job, in all hotels and restaurants, on all forms of transportation, and wherever the work can be done by members of American labor unions.

Labor Day is the best day to take the union label pledge. It is: "I promise to patronize only those firms that display the union label, shop card or service button!" Only by collective purchasing of union label goods and using union services can labor unionists maintain American labor standards. It is the best method to increase buying power and keep our country on the road to permanent prosperity. Let's put shingles on our own homes!

For Economic Liberty

Collective action by the thirteen colonies, in 1776, won political independence for our beloved country. Through a federation of states with the slogan, "In union there is strength," four million people brought forth on this continent what is now the greatest nation on earth.

The Declaration of Independence stated, "All men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights. Among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Now, note carefully these words, "To secure these rights governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." That is representative democracy. It is collective bargaining. It resulted in the United States of America.

In the same manner that our forefathers brought about political liberty, over four million members of the American Federation of Labor can obtain economic freedom for all men and women workers of America.

Bona fide labor unions are also democratic institutions that elect representatives of their own choosing to obtain industrial justice through collective bargaining. Our slogan also is "In union there is strength."

This comparison of labor unions to republics can be carried out to the last degree. We find that almost every principle of political democracy can be paralleled by principles of the American Federation of Labor, which is carrying these fundamental rights of democracy into our economic system. We hope to do this in a peaceful manner through collective and co-operative action with the leaders of industry.

Organized labor does accept its obligation to manufacturers and merchandisers of "fair" products. We promise to buy the products and use the services of those certain industries which are unionized.

The best way to reciprocate with "fair" employers is to patronize only those firms that display the union label, shop card and service button. By so doing we uphold collective bargaining by collective buying!

Like a mighty crusade our vast army of twenty-five million union label-conscious consumers with an annual purchasing power of six million dollars must patronize those employers who recognize us. I appeal to all members of labor unions, their families and friends to buy only union-made goods and to patronize only union services.

Let us make the words, "union label," ring in the ears of consumers everywhere. We can thus bring forth economic liberty on this continent in the same way that the colonists won the political freedom that we now enjoy.

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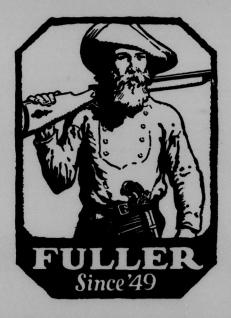
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